

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

[THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.]

No. 165.—Vol. 6.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AFTER the great political excitement of last week, a natural re-action has made people indifferent to politics during the present one. The country acquiesces in the failure of Cardwell's motion very tranquilly—is satisfied that Lord Canning should have had a smart warning, and is delighted with the discomfiture of the Whig nobles, who intrigued for power under pretence of protecting his governor-generalship. In short, the country has been pretty well exhausted by the Whigs, much as France was by the first Napoleon. They have fairly spent the last shilling of the political capital which they made by the Reform Bill; and, above all, have out-worn the old faith that Whigs alone had any right to attempt social reformation or popular leadership. This last notion was once so industriously propagated, that people really forget that it was the Whigs who in the last century changed triennial to septennial parliaments; that it was the Whigs who once attempted to establish a real oligarchy by limiting the Crown's right to create peers; and that it was the Whigs who established the theatrical censorship. The fact was, that the immovability of Old Toryism became a tradition entirely on account of the great French war, which occupied the energy of statesmen to the exclusion of all other schemes; and there is no more reason why the Whigs should have a monopoly of "progress" than why they should have a monopoly of art or virtue. Mr. V. Smith and his friends will scarcely pretend, we think, to such a patent right as this last; or try to persuade us that crops will cease to grow, or cows to calve, because once in a way their party is out of place. That creed is now confined to a very narrow and used-up set and to their toadies, and is the object of the contempt of men like Bright and Roebuck, and especially of the younger men of the rising generation. Whiggism proper, in fact, is dead; we are in a transition to a new phase of politics altogether: and ministries will be judged, not by their names, but by their acts. So much work, too, is pressing on our hands, that the country can't afford to give another whole week, this session, to a faction fight. With these preliminary remarks, we pass to a few practical questions, such as occupy the minds of thinking men even during the noisiest political hubbub,—and ought to do so much more now, when things are in a calm and rational state again.

Last week, when "India" was talked about, three men of every four really were thinking of certain expected changes at home. Now, we can contemplate our Indian topics on their own merits again,—and certainly they afford scope enough for reflection. Our first attention naturally directs itself to the effect of Lord Ellenborough's despatch on the war in Oude. A man must be very presumptuous to decide arbitrarily how such a thing will touch the minds of races of whom we know so little. But, first, we have mainly to rely, in handling the said races, on that "arm of flesh," which the despatch will nowise weaken, we

may be sure. Supposing, then, that the despatch is read in Oude, and that Lord Canning with his power can no way, if he thinks it injurious, check its spread in the press—there is nothing in it to give the people any notion that we mean to stay shot and shell as long as they are in arms against us. Rude people are more affected by force than by talk, and will make no nice deductions so long as Sir Colin, and his friends Rose and Seaton, are on their trail. But if any of them can really grasp the sense, they will plainly see that that sense is kindly, at all events, towards them. The waverers among the rebels will be apt to think that there is a better chance under a nation that

for the sake of a sharp paragraph or two. As to other people, Sir Colin knows that it does not belong to *his* department, and the civilians will be none the worse for learning that Britain is recovering something of that old generosity towards enemies which belongs to her. She was glad to hear that vengeance was overtaking murderers and mutineers—and bloody has the work of the last twelvemonth been! But it was not in human nature that a nation just annexed should not have availed itself of what must have seemed the "providential" rising of our own army—that very army with which, as our instrument, we spread our sway over Hindostan! Any race in the world

would have done it; and ought to have had a nobler recognition of the human instinct common to all of us than a decree striking at the heart of its social life. But it will now be seen in India that the English are preparing to see fair play to all their subjects, and the *prestige* of good faith and honour can alone keep us supreme in those vast and distant continents.

The recent controversies have so much filled the public mind, that the Indian Bills have almost slipped out of their attention; and there is danger lest a certain impatience of the subject should supervene. We begin to fear, ourselves, that the country is not ripe for a final Indian measure, and that it will have to be delayed till the entire territories under us are once more at peace. Meanwhile, there are coming up in Europe one or two things exactly calculated to absorb the national attention, and to make us think of our own home position. Of these, the most striking is the French naval demonstration to come off at Cherbourg—a circumstance which we have no right as yet to complain of,—but still one which excites serious reflections. Anyway, such a demonstration will be virtually an announcement to Europe that France is a great naval Power, as well as a great military one; and the dignity of England demands, if only as a matter of form, that she should meet the display with a polite evidence of her resolution to maintain her own superiority. Our Peace Society friends will tell us that it is just this "I'm as good as you" kind of feeling which necessitates great armaments and expense, and leads to wars. But when this has been said,—and it is true,—how are we better off for knowing it? The evils of war, and of the expense which keeps a people ready to encounter

war, are indubitable; but it is equally indubitable that the present civilisation of mankind has not attained a stage which enables it to dispense with war, and politicians have to deal with facts. On the present occasion, it is France that begins (as boys say when they quarrel), and England must "follow suit" or lose the game. Accordingly, we are very glad to see that the Ministry has been putting ships in commission, and displaying other naval activity, and in this object it deserves every support. Certainly, it seems extraordinary, that a country which prides itself on its nautical character should want seamen for its men-of-war. Last week we gave Government a hint



COCKLE BOILING, SOUTH WALES.—(FROM A PICTURE BY J. J. JENKINS, IN THE GALLERY OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.)

can still talk of its enemies' rights, than against a nation which they see every day scattering its enemies' forces. With the recollections of Kotah and Jhansi fresh, they will hardly think we fear them; and the document at all events shows that we do not intend trying to exterminate them. On the whole, perhaps, we exaggerate the influence of the paper on the natives altogether, and would do more wisely to consider its influence on the European public there. We do not think that it the least demands the resignation of Lord Canning, or that he would give up, unfinished, the task destined to make his administration ever memorable—the suppression of the mutiny—

about the propriety of sending vessels to ports which at present never see her Majesty's pendant. A change in this respect would be desirable. But we suspect that entirely new provisions will have to be made for getting men, and that boys ought to be enlisted (as is the case with soldiers) to serve in the navy for life or for long periods.

COCKLE BOILING.

COCKLES is a subject with which our readers are already familiar. No longer ago than September of last year we took the matter in hand, and showed that these succulent but unpretending shell-fish had created quite a commercial interest of their own in certain Welsh communities—little seaside colonies, the populations of which were devoted to cockle-gathering and cockle-boiling. We ought to have said the female populations; for this innocent traffic is carried on almost exclusively by women and young girls, who, first gathering the delicate bivalves, boil them over open-air fires, kindled in rude stoves of stone and turf, sit them from their shells, and then, having cleansed them in the running brooks, carry them to market in tubs and pails. The scene in which all these processes are carried on is picturesque, the costumes of the women are picturesque, and many a good "bit" for the canvas may be discovered by the painter who observes these cockle-gatherers on the shore, or by the brook, or over their rude fish-pots. Mr. Jenkins's picture, which we have engraved on the preceding page, is an example.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

At length the Paris Conference are re-opened. The first meeting took place on Saturday, and the next is to be held to-day (29th). Some difficulty with respect to Austria is rumoured or apprehended. The "Moniteur" notices the meeting in the following terms:—"The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey assembled to-day (Saturday), in Conference at the Hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to discuss the organisation of the Danubian Principalities," and this is all we know of what took place.

A report is current that the Emperor has intimated to the Porte that if the Montenegrin question could not be amicably settled, the independence of Montenegro should be declared. M. Delarue, Prince Danilo's secretary, has arrived in Paris.

The government of Algiers will be given to Prince Napoleon, with full powers to administer it without being under the control of a Minister in Paris. It is expected that the Prince will sail for the seat of his government towards the beginning of July.

The Minister of War has issued a circular to colonels of regiments in reference to duelling. An attempt is to be made to prohibit this practice, except under surveillance.

The "Moniteur" contains an important circular from General Espinasse to the Prefects of France, recommending them to use "their influence, and, if necessary, their authority," to compel the trustees of all the hospitals and charitable foundations in France to sell their real property and invest the proceeds in the public funds.

SPAIN.

A new ministerial crisis is talked of in Madrid. General Concha has requested to be relieved from the Governorship of Cuba, on the ground of ill-health. At Baza, in the province of Jaen, some disturbances took place at a bull-fight, and the civil guard, who attempted to re-establish order, were pursued with stones. Eventually, the principal rioters were arrested, and order was restored. At Soria, an Italian, calling himself Lemetti, was arrested on the discovery that he was an agent of the Marianne secret political society. At Orma, orders had been given for the arrest of another Italian who was disguised as a pilgrim, but he could not be found.

PORTUGAL.

The steam corvette *Bartholomae Diaz*, with the Queen of Portugal on board, after having put into Corunna in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, arrived at Lisbon on the 17th, and anchored off the palace at six o'clock in the evening. The King immediately went on board with several members of his family, dined with the Queen, and at ten or eleven o'clock returned to the palace. Next morning was appointed for the Queen's landing, and the King having gone off to fetch her in his state barge, their Majesties landed about noon in the Commercial-square, (better known by Englishmen as Black House-square,) and after receiving an address from the municipal corporation, proceeded in one of the antique state carriages to the church of St. Domingos, where they took the sacrament, ratified the marriage vows, and ultimately reached the Palace of Necessidades about five o'clock, when they appeared in the balcony to see the troops file by, and were then left to the comparative quiet of the domestic circle. The Queen seems to have made a very favourable impression on the people. The Marquis of Bath and suite arrived the day before the Queen in the *Diadem* frigate, with the Order of the Garter for his Majesty Dom Pedro V.

ITALY.

LETTERS from Naples confirm the statement that the King is fortifying his coasts and making various defensive preparations. The regiments are being recruited to their full complements. Two new regiments of cavalry have been created. It is affirmed that orders have been given for building sixteen new frigates.

An official despatch has been sent from Turin, to be communicated to the English Government, to this effect:—"The English Government is asked to join the Sardinian in the demand for the restitution of the *Cagliari*, and the immediate liberation of the crew; that, in case of refusal, England and Sardinia should propose the mediation of—(a Power not specified), but on condition that the crew shall be at once liberated without bail; and that Sardinia agrees to separate the question of compensation to the two British subjects from that which may appear to be due to the Piedmontese Government."

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies have been engaged in a warm debate on the financial condition of the kingdom, and on a proposed loan of 40,000,000 of lire. In the course of the discussion, Count Cavour said, "It is my profound conviction that the fortification of Spezia is a matter of absolute and urgent necessity."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

THE excitement among the Christian population of the Turkish provinces, increased by the Montenegrin victory, is described as immense. The "Morning Post" says of this victory: "It appears that a small Turkish division occupied a strong position near Grubova, where it was safe from any attack of the Montenegrins, who were, however, in great strength in the neighbourhood. A truce was concluded, and a Frenchman, named Delarue, in the service of Danilo, went over to the camp to recommend the Turkish troops to withdraw, assuring them that they should not be disturbed by the Montenegrins. He delivered to the Turkish commander a written engagement to this effect on the part of Danilo. The small Turkish force had scarcely quitted its entrenchments, relying on the faith of this engagement, when it was assailed on all sides, in open violation of a solemn compact, by a vastly superior force of mountaineers, who inflicted a terrible loss on the Turks."

The interference of the Allied Powers by compelling Turkey to remain quiet for some time, and therefore giving unlimited license to the plans of the insurgents, is likely to create unforeseen difficulties.

Rumour states that there is a ministerial crisis in Turkey, and that the Grand Vizier is on the point of resigning.

Ahmed Pacha, elder son of Ibrahim Pacha, and heir-apparent to the Pachalic of Egypt, was killed on the 13th inst. by an accident on the railway steam ferry. The carriage in which he sat rolled off the platform of the ferry into the river.

AMERICA.

IN regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Washington correspondent of the "New York Herald" thus writes under date May 27th:—"Although the House, by eleven majority, ordered the resolution proposing the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be brought for a third reading, the vote on setting it aside by ten majority to take up the the Minnesota bill is regarded as a decided expression against the former measure. This motion was made by a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who is against the resolution which is now on the Speaker's table, difficult to be reached, and may be regarded as killed by indiscretion. The resolution was reported without consultation with the President, and has no precedent since 1789, when the United States abrogated the treaty with France. The Administration is opposed to the resolution at this time, because it would embarrass the negotiations now pending for the settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, and force upon the President an aggressive policy unfavourable to the peace of the two countries and disastrous to the settlement of the Central American question."

In the Senate a resolution which had been laid on the table, authorising the President to obtain by force, if necessary, satisfaction from Paraguay for an outrage committed on the American flag, was again taken up and adopted.

Armed men were being regularly drilled at York Town, Texas, preparatory to an irruption in Northern Mexico.

The overflow of the Mississippi still continued, and a despatch says that the cotton, sugar, and fruit crops were immensely damaged.

There was considerable excitement at Havannah, in consequence of the detention of American vessels by English cruisers. Some of the American captains in port had threatened to resist any attempt to search them.

No important movement of the Utah army had taken place, Gen. Johnson awaiting Capt. Marcy's arrival from New Mexico with supplies of animals. The health of the troops was very satisfactory.

The breaking of a bridge on the New York Central Railroad, near Utica, had caused the death of eight or nine persons, and injuries to forty or fifty others.

CHINA.

IN a letter, written at Canton on the 13th of March, we read:—"For the last two or three weeks affairs have passed on with great quietness, with the slight exception of the troops having had to stand to their arms on two occasions, on account of large assemblages of the Chinese at night, in the vicinity of the gates, entering the city, from which it was anticipated that an attack on some point was intended. However, with the exception of the firing of a few rifles (on the part of our troops only, I believe), and the firing of two or three rockets at the distance of a mile or two by the Chinese, these demonstrations have passed over peaceably enough. The reason of these assemblages is attributed to different causes. Some surmise that they are merely held for what the Chinese call Chinjoss, a religious celebration of making their offerings to their patron saint, a hideously grotesque idol called Joss, and which is in every house. They take him richly-cooked viands, consisting of roast fowls, small pigs, ducks, rice, &c., and leave them with him for a certain time, in order that if he require such creature comforts he may help himself. Others surmise that the assemblages are collections of what are called pirates, bodies of men who live in the vicinity of the towns, and obtain a livelihood by plunder, either in junks or on land. These bands are very numerous all through China, and consist of some thousands in each squad or division. They go in junks and attack vessels, which they plunder after murdering the crew, or they come in force into the towns, and rob the rich men, merchants, and shopkeepers; then betake themselves to the hills with their booty."

"On the 8th of March there was a field day to receive some, doubtless, very important personage from Peking, sent by the Emperor either as successor to Yeh, as Governor of Canton, or as Plenipotentiary, to arrange matters connected with a treaty of peace—or his Excellency's commission might comprise both important duties. Our artillery fired a salute to his honour, and our troops were paraded. He is a stout man, and was carried in a sedan to General Van Straubenzee's habitation, which, by-the-by, was last occupied by Governor Yeh. Of course the guard was turned out, and as he passed they presented arms in his honour. This rather frightened his bearers and body guard, as they hesitated, and appeared to be ready to cut and run; but when they saw the guard remain steady, they got re-assured, and proceeded on with their burden to his destination at the General's quarters."

"Our troops are stopping in pagodas and other large buildings on the walls. However, some are in the town at different points. Each gate is strongly guarded. Everything suspicious is searched for arms or ammunition. There is said to be a camp of 30,000 or 40,000 rebels about twelve or fifteen miles distant, which is very probable, as we often see numerous lights at night on the distant hill-sides."

THE PRINCE CONSORT IN GERMANY.—The Prince Consort left Osborne on Monday for the Continent, to visit his brother the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. "The Prince and Princess Frederick-William will meet his Royal Highness at Gotha. It is not yet settled whether the Prince will stay a day or two in Berlin in going or returning, but that he will pay a visit to Prince Frederick-William's father is certain."

BURNING OF THE SHIP MAJESTIC.—A. M. Wolfenden, a passenger by the *Majestic*, which sailed from Liverpool to Prince Edward's Island on the 8th of April, describes the burning of that vessel. He says that on the 27th of April it was discovered that some oakum in the hold had ignited. In order to have clear room for the crew to arrest the flames, the passengers went into the boats, and were towed by the ship till about midnight. As the fire did not increase they were all taken on board again, that more sail might be made, and to avoid the hardships of exposure as long as possible. The crew and passengers were divided into gangs, some of which were constantly at work drawing up water, whilst others dashed it down the skylight. Save Clegg and Curran, the two chief officers, who were almost hopelessly intoxicated all the time, the crew worked well, and the female passengers bore up with remarkable fortitude. One young lady, Miss Worthington, daughter of the Colonial Secretary, at Prince Edward's Island, and a Mrs. Tont, set an admirable example, adding to the comfort of the men by supplying them with hot tea, food, and moderate allowances of grog, and cheering them with kind words as they came into the fore-cabin, wet, cold, exhausted, and frequently dispirited. At length when the crew were exhausted, when provisions were low, and the destruction of the ship seemed inevitable, a steamer hove in sight, bore down in answer to the signals of distress, and all hands were taken on board and kindly treated. The spirits in the hold had taken fire as the captain in the last boat left her, and she could not last many hours longer.

PENSIONING PRIVATEERS.—A Bill has been introduced in the United States Congress to pension the descendants of privateers during the last war. Whereupon the "New York Tribune" remarks: "We shall probably next hear of pensions to the descendants of the sutlers and cow-boys of the Revolution, and it is not at all impossible that the posterity of the pirates we have been making similar rewards, if it can be proved that the descendants ever plundered ships belonging to parties with whose nations we were ever at war. The ingenuity with which our public treasury is plundered is really remarkable. There seems to be no end to the devices and projects employed for getting access to the money of the Government."

A GOLD MEDAL has been presented at New York to Mr. Frederick H. Rose, assistant-surgeon R.N., for professional assistance offered to the vessel-stricken crew of the United States ship *Susquehanna*.

MORE MIRACLES.—A girl named Savy, of Lourdes, in the Hautes-Pyrenees, gave out in the beginning of the year that the Holy Virgin had several times appeared to her in a grotto near the town; and, as on the 4th of March, she intimated that a new visit might be expected, some of the local authorities and a great crowd of curious spectators accompanied her. But no virgin appeared, though the girl remained some time in the grotto in a sort of ecstasy, and her lips moved as if in conversation. Some persons believed the visitation real, and made offerings in the grotto; others—the prefect included—treated it as an imposture. The prefect has since ordered that the offerings in the grotto shall be removed by the police, that the persons who pretend to see visions shall be sent to the hospital at Lourdes, and be subjected to medical treatment, and that those who spread the "absurd tales" of heavenly visitation, shall be prosecuted for propagating false news.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE intelligence of the relief of Azimghur, by Sir Edward Lockhart, on the 15th of April, is confirmed by additional telegrams. Sir Edward forced the enemy's bridge on the 15th, and on the 17th the rebels were driven out of the city by a pursuing force of 1,000 men. Douglas. The rebels were pursued for fifteen miles towards the Ganges; three guns were captured. The insurgents suffered a heavy loss in men and ammunition. Our loss was very slight—4 killed and 37 wounded. It was believed the enemy could not cross the Ganges. There was a report from Cawnpore that the rebel Rajah of Mysore had arrived at Ourga with some force. The rebels, it was believed, still intend making a stand at Calpee.

Koor Singh was trying to get into the Behar districts; a reward of 25,000 rupees had been offered for his apprehension. Sir Colin's headquarters and staff left Cawnpore on the 18th of April, and marched by Futtyghur towards Rohilund.

On the 14th Brigadier Walpole attacked the fort of Raxau, in Oude, and lost 100 killed, including four officers. The enemy evacuated the fort in the night.

The Oude Begum was said to be in a fort near Khyndul with about 3,000 adherents.

Brigadier Jones had attacked and dispersed a body of rebels near Kukul. He inflicted a heavy loss, and captured four guns out of six; many of the rebels had dispersed to their homes; others, with two guns, had gone to Nujee Badal.

GENERAL JACOB ON NATIVE INDIAN ARMIES.

THE following is from a private letter written by General Jacob, the famous commander of the Scinde Horse:—

"In spite of all the delays and lost opportunities which have occurred, I am now ready to create and organise Native Indian Infantry which shall be perfectly trained and orderly, and which shall (leaving Anglo-Saxons out of the question) be ready and fully able successfully to encounter in any country, any enemies on earth, regular or irregular, European or Asiatic. I am absolutely certain that, with well paid, selected and drilled, and promoted and reduced all men under me, I could become a conqueror. I intend Indian troops very far superior to the Zemindars of Oude, but I cannot hope to do anything to any purpose in a period of 12 or 14 weeks. I have been forced to use my material—a very little would do for the whole mass. But I cannot undertake to form regiments unless allowed to proceed after my own fashion, and to work with those laws and principles which I know to be sound and of lasting force. Let Government place at my disposal the means of employing the men in the first instance, and let me leave all arrangements to be made by me; adding no more I may require assistance, but not opposing me. They have seen my handiwork in the Scinde Irregular Horse, rather than my work at all; but they have seen the effect of working by natural law, and of depending on those elements and powers which are common to all mankind, and I feel that on this subject I have nothing to learn from 'authority.' Let Government be prepared to support me throughout, and I will stake my commission, my life, and reputation on the result. Success will be certain, and will be independent of individual life, for my lieutenants are able to take my place."

THE Oude PROCLAMATION.—The communications between Sir J. Outram and Lord Canning, which settled Mr. Cartwright's motion with reference to the proclamation, by showing the propriety of Lord Canning's decision, have been published. The Chief Commissioner of Oude strongly objects to the confiscation of the proprietary rights in that kingdom. Sir James Outram, through his secretary, says:—"The effect of the proclamation would be to confiscate the entire proprietary right in the soil; and the long time, it is, of course, hopeless to attempt to enlist the landlords on the side of order; on the contrary, it is the Chief Commissioner's firm conviction that, as soon as the chiefs and talookdars became acquainted with the determination of the Government to confiscate their rights, they will betake themselves at once to their domains, and prepare for a desperate and prolonged resistance." Lord Canning, through his secretary, Edmund Fox, acknowledged the receipt of this emphatic rebuke, and gave Sir James Outram authority to modify the proclamation by the insertion of a clause stating that, to all the chiefs "who shall promptly come forward, and aid to the Chief Commissioner their support in the restoration of peace and order, the indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to a restitution of their former rights." Lord Canning tells Sir James Outram that "this clause will add little or nothing to his discretionary power, but it may serve to indicate more clearly to the talookdars his lordship's meaning." Lord Canning follows up this correspondence by a review of the situation of affairs, controverting Sir James Outram's opinions, and setting forth the reasons which led the Governor-General to abandon the system of clemency to which he had consistently adhered, almost up to the date of his proclamation.

DEATH OF ANOTHER HAVLOCK.—The "Delhi Gazette" records the death of Lieutenant C. W. Havlock, of the Goorkha Regiment, nephew to the late Major-General Havlock. He belonged to Sir D. Lugard's column, which marched to the support of Azimghur some short time ago. On marching out of Jaunpore, a large body of rebels were on the quiver to attack Sir Edward in the rear on his approach to Azimghur; and while hunting up these fellows, Lieutenant Havlock was shot from a but at an obscure village. His remains were taken into Jaunpore and buried there.

THE GENTLE SEPOY.—The "Madras Athleteum" relates the following case as a proof that Madras sepoys, at least, are capable of all the atrocities which some people in England now deny were ever endured by our countrywomen in Bengal:—"Some time last year, in the month of February, a sepoy of the 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, at Hurryhur, was charged about some trivial matter with a young woman of loose character named Jamahlee, and resolved on revenge himself. He found no difficulty in getting six of his comrades and a bheesty of his corps to join him in the perpetration of the contemplated outrage. Measures having been previously concerted, the above-named sepoy and one of his comrades dogged the footsteps of Jamahlee one evening, when, seeing their intended victim seated in a bazaar, they went up to her, and, greeting her courteously, asked her to come and partake of a glass of arrack with them. She unsuspectingly consented to their proposal, and accompanied them. They welcomed their victim, talking cheerfully, out of the Bazaar lines, to the ball-firing plain, in doing which they happened to meet, as it accidentally, the other five sepoys and the 'bheesty.' Here a bottle of arrack was produced, and while all seemed to partake of the intoxicating stuff, care was taken to make Jamahlee drunk. No sooner was this result produced, than every one of these monsters abused their poor victim, carried her to a ruined temple on the banks of the Coombudra river close by, stripped her of all her clothes and jewels, lit a fire and roasted her alive stomach downwards, pointed a bamboo stick and pierced her ear and other parts of her body with it, next her with a rattan, and tortured her to death. Not satisfied with all this, they brought the corpse back, and threw it on the ball-firing plain in the cantonment, in order, it appears, that 'all who passed by might spit upon it.' Two of these eight wretches have been sentenced to death, and the remaining six to transportation for life."

FOR VALOUR.—The "Gazette" of Tuesday contained a long list of soldiers whose conduct at the capture of Lucknow entitled them to honourable consideration. Several special acts of courage are mentioned. Lieutenant Wynne, of the Royal Engineers, made himself conspicuous in removing a breastwork from an iron bridge, under a heavy fire; and Lieutenant Butler, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, "swam across the Goomtee, and by standing on the parapet, notified to our troops that the line of entrenchment was abandoned by the enemy; and in doing so he exposed himself most fearlessly." Two officers of the 7th Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel Hewart and Lieutenant Wilkin, are commended for "dashing into the midst of a number of the enemy in the attempt to rescue Colonel Banks, who lay on the ground wounded." Captain Wilmot, of the 2nd Rifle Brigade, "especially distinguished himself in saving a wounded soldier of his company from falling into the hands of the enemy, by repeatedly returning their fire when they were pressing on him, the only other two soldiers present being engaged in carrying the wounded man to the rear."

A NAVAL GELANDANCE.—Much dissatisfaction prevails amongst naval men in consequence of the Admiralty having permitted the Post-office clerks, who sort the letters on board the foreign mail-packets, to wear the uniform of naval lieutenants. It is only recently that the Admiralty have altered the uniform of the officers of the Royal Navy, in order to distinguish it from that worn by the officers in command of the mail-packets, and now the Admiralty have permitted the new uniform to be worn by landmen.

AMAZONIZATION OF THE GLASS COMPANIES.—The prospectus has been issued of the proposed Glass Company, which is proposed to be constituted by the union under one management of all the plate glass companies in Great Britain. The capital is fixed at £1,000,000, in shares of 20s. each, and the company is to be formed by the amalgamation of the six existing works, and the subscription for £250,000 in shares. Debentures at 5 per cent. have also been taken for £250,000, and the proportion of shares offered to the public is consequently £500,000. It is said that the cost of production will be materially lessened under the new arrangements.

THE LATE DUEL AT PARIS.

SEVERE as were the hurts received by M. Pène in his duel with M. Hyenne, there are said to be some hopes of his recovery. He seems to have been twice wounded—once in the right breast, and again in the left, near the heart. His removal from the spot where he fell to a room a mile and a half distant, is said to have occupied an hour, which may very well understand (and the poor fellow's sufferings) when we read that the blood poured from his wounds "as from the spout of a tepid." Madame de Pène (she has not long been married) waits upon her husband day and night.

A few days ago, forty-two officers in uniform went to the office of the "Industriel" of St. Germain, and delivered in person the following summons:—

"To the Director and Rédacteur-in-Chief of the 'Industriel,'
Gentlemen—The officers of the garrison of Saint Germain (1st Regiment of the Chasseurs de la Garde) request, and in case of need require you to report in your next number the following letter, which they have just received from their comrade, M. Rogé, officer of the 9th Chasseurs.
Captains Deshautschamps, Griffard, Schlosser, Guillon, Collet, Le Baillet, Dequen, Villard, Champigneulle, Cordier, De Bolderman, Lieutants De Vathière, Bloume, Tristan de l'Hérault, Londe, A. Perrin, Hertrich, A. Moreau, De Ravel. Sub-Lieutenants Gallet de Saint-ger, Bernard, Thierry, Brissot, Morin, De Courmont, Premier Bar, Paves, Duflot, Lodes, Desmays, Lachet, Requey, Chatelet, Lafon, Lison, Bécot de Tarragon, De Blang, Godefroy."

"Gentlemen—'Figeac' in its number of May 6th, inserted an article which was sent to all the officers of the army. In giving an account of the duel between M. Hyenne and M. Pène, the article contained a number of statements which were not true, &c. On reading this article, M. Courriel, a sub-lieutenant of the 9th Chasseurs, in garrison at Amiens, addressed a letter to M. de Pène, the 'Nemo' of 'Figeac,' the author of the article, to inform him of his satisfaction for the insult. Almost simultaneously M. Hyenne, an officer of the same regiment, in garrison at Albi, also sent a challenge to M. de Pène. No answer was sent to either of these letters, but 'Figeac' of the 13th, contained a second article replying in coarse terms to M. Courriel's letter. Thereupon this officer came to Paris, accompanied by his comrades, MM. Hyenne and Rogé. The meeting between M. de Pène and M. Courriel took place in Vesinet wood. M. Courriel having received a wound in the forehead his arm was compelled to renounce the combat which had been of very short duration (one minute). M. Hyenne, then approaching M. de Pène, addressed him with the most perfect coolness, and the following dialogue ensued:—'I also, sir, wrote to you on the subject of your article, and I signed my name to my letter. Do you remember it?' 'Yes, sir, I do.' 'Then you owe me satisfaction, and I demand it of you.' 'But it would be very difficult for me to fight with all the officers of the army.' 'You have insulted them all, and they have all the right to force you to draw the sword.' 'I refer to my seconds.' In this state of things, the seconds having indicated their intention to leave the ground, M. Hyenne urgently repeated his demand to fight. He told these gentlemen that he was determined to fight M. de Pène, and that if in meeting were refused he should be under the painful necessity of insulting him. M. de Pène and his seconds continuing to refuse, M. Hyenne, after a last entreaty, which produced no effect, took an insulting posture (a *chiquenaud*) towards his adversary, who thereupon asked his seconds what he should do. They replied, 'You must fight.' But one of them objected that M. Hyenne ought not to be allowed to measure swords with an adversary whose method of fighting he had just had an opportunity of studying. M. Hyenne, who had pistols about him, insisted that M. de Pène should choose the arm which he preferred. The sword was chosen, and M. de Pène received two wounds. We think it necessary to give you all the details of this double meeting, in order that you can judge for yourself by reading the contemporary and impartial comments of certain journals. For instance, in the 'Industriel' of St. Germain, which will give an account of the duel, it was stated that after M. Courriel was wounded, M. Hyenne thought fit to take up the affair. This way of telling the story is insulting and incorrect, for M. Hyenne did not wound M. Courriel, but the entire army. This is the proper place to assert in the most unequivocal manner that M. de Pène was responsible for his article, not only to an individual, but to a class. In the 'Figeac Programme' of the 15th, M. de Villermont, in addition to the energetic and calm intervention of M. Hyenne, calls it an 'unbearable scene.' He takes care to notice only the provocation, and passes over the entirely proper conduct of the other. The army, which is such a good judge in affairs of honor, will appreciate the facts. The officers of the cavalry and artillery of the Guard, as well as those of the 84th Regiment, have spontaneously assured me of their entire sympathy. Gentlemen, my desire is that the army, to whom the original insult was addressed, should know precisely in what way it was avenged."

"Honi, One of the Seconds."

The above document makes a bad matter infinitely worse. The doctrine is avowed in cold blood that the French army, as a body, approves of the system of calling out any civilian whom they may consider to have insulted their caste until he succumbs. The "Moniteur" has not had a syllable about the duel, though minute in chronicling occurrences. The "Moniteur de l'Armée" is silent as the grave, so is "Moniteur de la Flotte." "Figeac" has been ordered not to publish any more bulletins concerning M. Pène's health, and to close the book in which persons calling to make inquiries wrote their names.

We are told that "a demonstration on the part of civilians in general, and artists and literary men in particular, has been got up in the bureaux of a celebrated Parisian journal. This demonstration is nothing less than a polite defiance to mortal combat from the *littérati* of Paris to the sub-lieutenants of the army, to be taken as answer to their challenge by M. de Pène. Each man puts down his name and the address, calls upon each sub-lieutenant to choose his adversary, by placing his own name and address against that of his chosen enemy. The police have found it impossible to prevent the list from growing to a formidable length, and the announcement of its existence has caused great alarm amongst the clubs of Paris, as it is considered to be the outburst of that feeling of antipathy which is known to exist between the two great representatives of power in France, and which has increased to an alarming pitch during the last year."

DUELING IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—The Emperor has commuted the sentence of death on M. de Mérey, a lieutenant, who murdered his subaltern some months since, to imprisonment for life. An equally long sentence existed between De Mérey and his victim, Sub-Lieutenant Rosier. On the 1st of January last, he enticed him into his room, and some time after came running out crying that he had killed Rosier in a duel. The officers looked into the room, where Rosier lay panting in his blood. He murmured "Le heu! Passassin!" and died. All Mérey's comrades gave accolades of his temper and character, highly deserving to him. On one occasion, during a long march, he had a sick soldier who complained of difficulty in walking, fastened by the wrists to a luggage wagon. He was also in the habit of slaughtering his dogs with his sword; and one of his messmates who lived near him deposed that from a knowledge of his character and drunken habits, he never passed his room at night without ascertaining that his sword played freely in its scabbard. When the officers heard of the death of Rosier, they one and all exclaimed—"Mérey has murdered him!" Mérey, however, maintained to the last that Rosier had died in a fair fight, but two courts-martial that successively investigated the case were of a different opinion, and sentenced him to death; and that sentence was generally approved of both by the public and the army. As, however, there is a bare possibility of a duel having taken place, it is impossible to disapprove of the Emperor's clemency.

THE CHALONS CONSPIRACY.—The trial of the Chalons conspirators has been brought to a conclusion. These were the men who, to the astonishment of Europe, rose in arms one day under an impression that Paris was in the hands of the people, and that the provinces of France must do their duty in completing the overthrow of the Imperial power. Anything like a full report of the trial of the conspirators, or any account of the revelation that must have come out in the course of the examinations, appear to have been suppressed. In fact, all we know at present is the result. The trial took place at Chalons, and one prisoner, named Rémy, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs; three others, Messrs. Rémy, Dourand, and Penet, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs; and Messrs. Blane, Calverne, and Berthaut, are adjudged the same term and one year's imprisonment. There were thirteen other prisoners, against whom the evidence of guilt was entirely presumptive, and they were acquitted.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH NAVY.—The Algeiras steam liner, bearing the flag of Admiral de la Grovière, and the Eylan steam frigate, arrived at Toulon on the 18th inst., and left on the 19th for the Adriatic. The Venetian steam gun-boat was despatched to Gibraltar, from Malta, on the 24th, to order the Renown and Racoon, on their way from England, to steam to Gibraltar, it being reported that several of the many steam ships assembled at Toulon are about to make a demonstration against Mexico.

IRELAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.—As an instance of the gratifying change that has taken place in the moral and social condition of the South Riding of Tipperary, the "Free Press" mentions that in the county jail ten years since there were 1,075 prisoners, while at present the number confined within its precincts is 167, the great majority of whom are charged with offences minor in their nature.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN O'CONNELL.—The death of Mr. John O'Connell, son of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell, took place somewhat unexpectedly, on Monday evening, at Kingstown, the cause being a severe attack of bronchitis.

THE LIMERICK ELECTIONS.—The election for the city of Limerick took place on Friday, the 21st, when, as was anticipated, Mr. John Spaight was returned without opposition. Mr. Ball promises to present himself at the next election.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—A farmer, named Green, was found murdered on Monday about a mile from Tipperary. He had been killed, apparently after a severe struggle, by a blow with some sharp instrument on his head. The body was found in a pool of water.

SCOTLAND.

A PRIZE EXHIBITION.—A discovery was made on the morning after the show at Ayr that the two-year-old bull, for which the first prize had been awarded, had been decorated for the occasion with a pair of false horns. The skin of the animal had been punctured behind the shoulder, and air in the same places had also been introduced in appearance by puncturing and was turned out by the incision, the discovery having been made before the prize was adjudicated. These three animals were exhibited by Mr. James Paton, Bankhead, near Partick, who has thus contrived to gain a considerable degree of notoriety. The affair was submitted to the committee of management, and the premiums are withheld. The directors further resolved that the case should be laid before the Procurator Fiscal, for the crown counsel to decide whether or not Mr. Paton should be criminally prosecuted.

FINANCES OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The following abstract shows the whole sums raised for the various objects of the Free Church for the year ending 31st March, 1858:—Subscription fund, £110,251; building fund, £46,897; congregational fund, £22,557; missions and education, £56,776; miscellaneous, £25,387; total, £311,871. In addition to this the Free Church has investments for behoof of various missions and funds to the amount of £181,013.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—THREE MEN DROWNED.—On Wednesday week, tempted by the severity of the day, three young men of Westray (Orkney), took boat and went out to a well-known fishing ground. It is supposed that, having been successful, they proceeded their sport or their business with such earnestness, that they were unsuspicious of the progress of the "Bore," into which she was drawn; and before the unfortunate crew had time to pull out of the stream, the little boat was filled with water, and strong was the current. The sufferers by this calamity were related—two brothers and their cousin; and they were all under twenty years of age.

THE PROVINCES.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT NUNEATON.—The inquest on the bodies of the passengers killed by the recent railway accident at Nuneaton was brought to a close on Thursday week. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That Thomas Miller, Jeremiah Robinson, and William Thomas Morgan were accidentally killed by the engines of a certain train being overturned through the engine of the train coming into contact with a cow that had strayed on the railway; that the evidence brought before the jury respecting the insufficiency of the newly 'cut and laid' hedge between the railway and Baker's field, from which the cow had strayed, was conflicting; but the jury consider there ought in future to be no doubt as to the sufficiency of such fence, and therefore they recommend that the railway company do up posts and rails to make this and similar fences in small enclosures more secure."

STATE OF THE CROPS.—It is many seasons since the wheat plant looked in a better or more promising condition than now. Barley, oats, and beans are also looking remarkably well. Turnips and potatoes have been well got into the ground, although, we believe, there has not been so large an extent of the latter planted this year as previously. The pastures look well, the grass being luxuriant.

CAUTION TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—A man and woman named Brand, and a man named White, were charged at Liverpool with assaulting a cattle-dealer named Townsend, in a carriage on the East Lancashire Railway, on Sunday night. The complainant said that he was going from Blackburn to Liverpool, having with him about £120. When going through a tunnel the prisoner began to scream and to pull his hair, and when they reached the end of the tunnel the male prisoner pulled him out of the carriage and struck him. He could assign no cause for the attack on him. The three prisoners were each fined £5, the female being mulcted in a similar penalty for an assault on the station-master at Walton.

HOMICIDE AT UNSTONE.—Joseph Morley, who killed his fellow-lodger, Thomas Watts, at Unstone, near Chorleyfield, in a scuffle, has been committed for trial, on a charge of manslaughter.

NEW VESSELS LONGER THAN THE LEVIATHAN.—Two vessels of greater length than the Leviathan, and of a more remarkable character, are now being completed at Liverpool. These vessels are each 700 feet long. They have been constructed for the Oriental Inland Steam Company, and are intended for the navigation of the Indian rivers. The great rivers of India, penetrating far into the interior, and containing large volumes of water, are shallow during the dry season. The vessels navigating them must, therefore, float very light, and yet must have displacement enough to carry a good cargo. They must have strength enough not to suffer injury if they should get aground, and present such little resistance to the water as to be able to achieve a satisfactory rate of progress against the stream. All these indications are admirably fulfilled in these vessels.

SUNDAY TRADING AND THE STOCKS.—At the Leeds Court-house, last week, a fishmonger was charged with having his shop open on Sunday, and fined 5s. and costs, or two hours in the stocks. The magistrates refused to give the defendant time to pay the fine, and he accepted the alternative of incarceration in the stocks.

BURNING OF A COTTON WAREHOUSE.—Mr. Hargreaves's cotton warehouse, at Higham, near Burnley, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, with several hundred pieces of cloth, warping engine, beaming frame, &c. A weaver, named Roberts, received severe injury from the falling of a stone, while assisting to extinguish the flames. The damage is estimated at £1,000.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT PRESTON.—Robert Franklin, a butcher, of Preston, sent one of his children upstairs for his "skinning knife," and when he received it from the child, he seized his wife by the hair, and roving he would take her life, asked whether she preferred to have her throat cut, or to be ripped open. She screamed for assistance; he aimed at her throat, the poor woman receiving the wounds on her hands and arms. At this moment, and before he could do more mischief, some of the neighbours burst into the house, and the man was secured and given into custody. He seems to have been intoxicated.

A CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.—A gang of housebreakers last week visited Hartlepool, where their operations were singularly unfortunate. Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning, Miss Spence, daughter of the relieving officer, heard strange noises in the house and made an alarm. Two of the sons of Mr. Spence ran down stairs, and searching in the cellar, saw the body of a man protruding through the coal-hole, and struggling to get out into the street. One of the young men soundly belaboured this fellow with a coal-shovel, whilst the other brother went for assistance. On opening the door he found three of the thieves endeavouring to drag their friend through the coal-hole. They now made off, leaving him to be extorted by the police constables, of whom three or four had by this time arrived. One culprit secured, chase was given to the others. They were sighted about half a mile out of the town, fully that distance being between them and the officers, two of whom threw off their coats and boots in the ardour of the hunt. The burglars ran for some distance along the sea-shore, doubled across a railway, and then took the fields closely pursued. Two of them were at last fairly run down, and the third man took to the earth, hiding himself in a slough, to which he was traced by his footmarks. All three were recognised as notorious thieves.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—A convict, named William Roberts, under sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude, escaped from Chatham Dockyard on Saturday afternoon—into his grave, it is feared. Roberts, with a number of other convicts, was employed on certain public works, when he contrived to escape unseen from his gang. He retired to a private part of the dockyard and there divesting himself of his convict's clothes, he plunged into the Medway, which is there about a mile in width, with the intention of gaining the woods at Upnor, on the opposite shore. Immediately he was missed several officers scoured the neighbourhood in all directions, but no traces were discovered, and it is conjectured that he must have been drowned.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN THE DOWNS.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders for all the ships now being fitted at the several dockyards to be got ready for sea at once. The steam squadron of reserve, including the *Majestic*, 80; *Colossus*, 80; *Hero*, 91; *Terrible*, 21; and *Emerald*, 51, at Sheerness; and the *Cressy* and *Royal George*, 102, and several gunboats, are also ordered to be got ready with all expedition, and on Saturday morning the artificers were put on job and task work, at unlimited "time," in order to bring forward the ships. Orders have also been issued for able and ordinary seamen to be entered at the several rendezvous and guardships, and naval pensioners who will pass surgical examination are to be taken on for further service. At Portsmouth, Pembroke, and Devonport great activity prevails in getting the screw ships of the line and other vessels ready for this great naval demonstration. The vessels are expected to concentrate in the Downs about the same time that the French naval armament will rendezvous at Cherbourg.

INTERMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

ON Saturday morning the remains of the late Duchess of Orleans were removed from Richmond, Surrey, for interment in the mausoleum at Miss Taylor's Chapel, Weybridge, in accordance with the last desire of the illustrious deceased. A large number of persons collected along the line of procession; from an early hour the muffled minute-bells of the various churches in the neighbourhood were tolled, the shops were partially closed at Richmond, and the funeral was conducted with all due solemnity. The carriage was drawn by six horses, and bore the armorial escutcheons of the deceased. The coffin was covered with rich black velvet, studded with silver furniture. The plate bore the following inscription:—*Hélène Louise Elizabeth, Princess de Mecklenbourg-Scherin, Duchesse d'Orléans; née Ludwigsbust, le 24 Janvier, 1811; mariée à Fontainebleau, le 30 Mai, 1837; à Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans, Duc d'Orléans, Prince Royal; veuve le 13 Juillet, 1842. Morte à Richmond, Angleterre, le 18 Mai, 1858.* The hearse was followed by about twenty mourning coaches containing all the exiled French royal family, several Foreign ministers, clergy, medical attendants, and household of the illustrious family.

The Prince Consort and Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimar, were present at the funeral; many distinguished French statesmen and military men attended from the Continent; and the Ambassadors for Austria, Russia, Belgium, Portugal, Bavaria, Sardinia, the Netherlands, Brazil, Greece, and Spain were also present. The Duchess of Orleans being of the Lutheran Church, its ceremonies were performed, when sons of the departed duchess saw the coffin removed to the vault beneath the chapel, wherein were those of Louis Philippe and the Duchess de Nemours, and deposited within a stone tomb corresponding with those of the king and his daughter-in-law.

Our Court went into mourning for the Duchess on Sunday, and will go out of mourning on the 2nd of June.

MARSHAL PELISSIER AND THE DUKE D'AUMALE.—The "Nord" publishes the following anecdote:—"The salons of Paris are much occupied with an interview said to have taken place between the Duke D'Aumale and Marshal Pelissier. As so many erroneous statements have been made, I will tell you exactly what happened. Marshal Pelissier was taking a drive in Hyde Park. A carriage passed him. The Marshal was not aware who was in the carriage; but one of his aides-de-camp, who was sitting in front, told him it was the carriage of the Duke D'Aumale. The Marshal immediately ordered his coachman to drive alongside the carriage, which had passed him. When he came up with the Duke's carriage, the Marshal rose and bowed to him. The Prince ordered his carriage to stop, and returned the salute. The Marshal then addressed the Prince as follows:—'Monseigneur, I am happy to have this opportunity of presenting my respects to you and asking after your health.' 'And I,' said the Prince, 'am happy to see you, and to shake hands with you.' A shaking of hands immediately followed. A few complimentary words were exchanged, and the carriages separated. This is all that took place. It must be remembered that Marshal Pelissier served for some time in Algeria under the orders of the Duke D'Aumale.' 'We believe we may add,' says the 'Times,' 'that the Duke D'Aumale and the Marshal met at a small dinner-party a few days afterwards.'"

REWARDS FOR BRAVERY.—The British Government has awarded twenty-four silver medals to as many French sailors for services rendered at the time of the wreck of the English merchant vessel *Excel* on the coast of Calais in January last, and a gold medal to Dr. Garasse, of that port, for the attention he paid to the only survivor of her crew. Silver medals have also been awarded to three Custom-house officers, named Bethouart, Rivet, and Rousselle, for saving, at the risk of their own lives, the crew of the English vessel *Heron*, wrecked near Cape Griznez in January last. The first two named have also received silver watches with a commemorative inscription.

THE PRUSSIAN REGENCY.—The position of the Prussian regency, says the "Times," is this:—"The Prince of Prussia exercises the royal power under strict limitations. Not only is his authority curtailed, but he must resign it as soon as a physician's certificate declares the King in a state of convalescence. The King, indeed, is at this moment far from possessing any capacity for the transaction of affairs. His memory is deficient; he forgets the names of his relatives, his most familiar friends, and his most constant attendants; he understands what is said to him, but is often unable to answer, through a forgetfulness of the commonest words. His once powerful understanding is wrapped in a cloud, which perhaps may never pass away. Not only is his Majesty forbidden by his medical attendants to attempt any of the duties of his high office, but all kinds of intellectual exertion are prohibited, and are, indeed, simply impossible. But yet the King retains mind enough to be aware of his afflicted state, and to cherish hopes of recovery. He knows that a sudden malady has deprived him of his full powers, but he believes that the attack is merely temporary, and that after a short period of retirement he will be able to resume his former functions. The King has consequently the strongest objections to acknowledging his own illness to be permanent by any act of abdication, or by allowing the constitutional law to come into force which confers on the heir to the throne the office of Regent in the event of the reigning sovereign's incapacity. The Prince's power is only prolonged for three months at a time, and, unless still further lengthened, will come to an end on the 23rd of July. The doctors, as may be supposed, are anxious to represent the health of their royal patient as favourably as possible. They state they believe in the King's eventual recovery, or at least cannot give an opinion in favour of his permanent incapacity. In this state of things the Prince has no alternative but to administer affairs as well as he can with the limited powers entrusted to him, and in a serious crisis in European history to govern a great state without the name or authority of a ruler."

RUNNING DOWN A BRIG.—A serious accident occurred in the river Thames on Sunday morning, immediately opposite the Coastguard station at Charlton. The Arab brig, a collier vessel, with a full cargo of coals, was lying at her moorings in the centre of the stream, when the iron screw steam-vessel John Howe, and the steam-vessel Black Diamond, proceeded up the river at full speed, as if racing; the John Howe being foremost. When close to the brig the pilot on board the Black Diamond signalled to the John Howe to put back. It was however too late; the latter vessel dashed into the head of the brig with tremendous force, literally splitting her in two. The brig went down head foremost immediately, and the iron steam-vessel had some difficulty in getting clear of the wreck. The crew of the brig (the captain, four seamen, and two boys) were asleep in their berths when the vessel went down. The men all escaped from the stern of the vessel, which was upmost as she sunk; the two boys were berthed in the forepart of the brig, and it is presumed that they were crushed by the bows of the steamer.

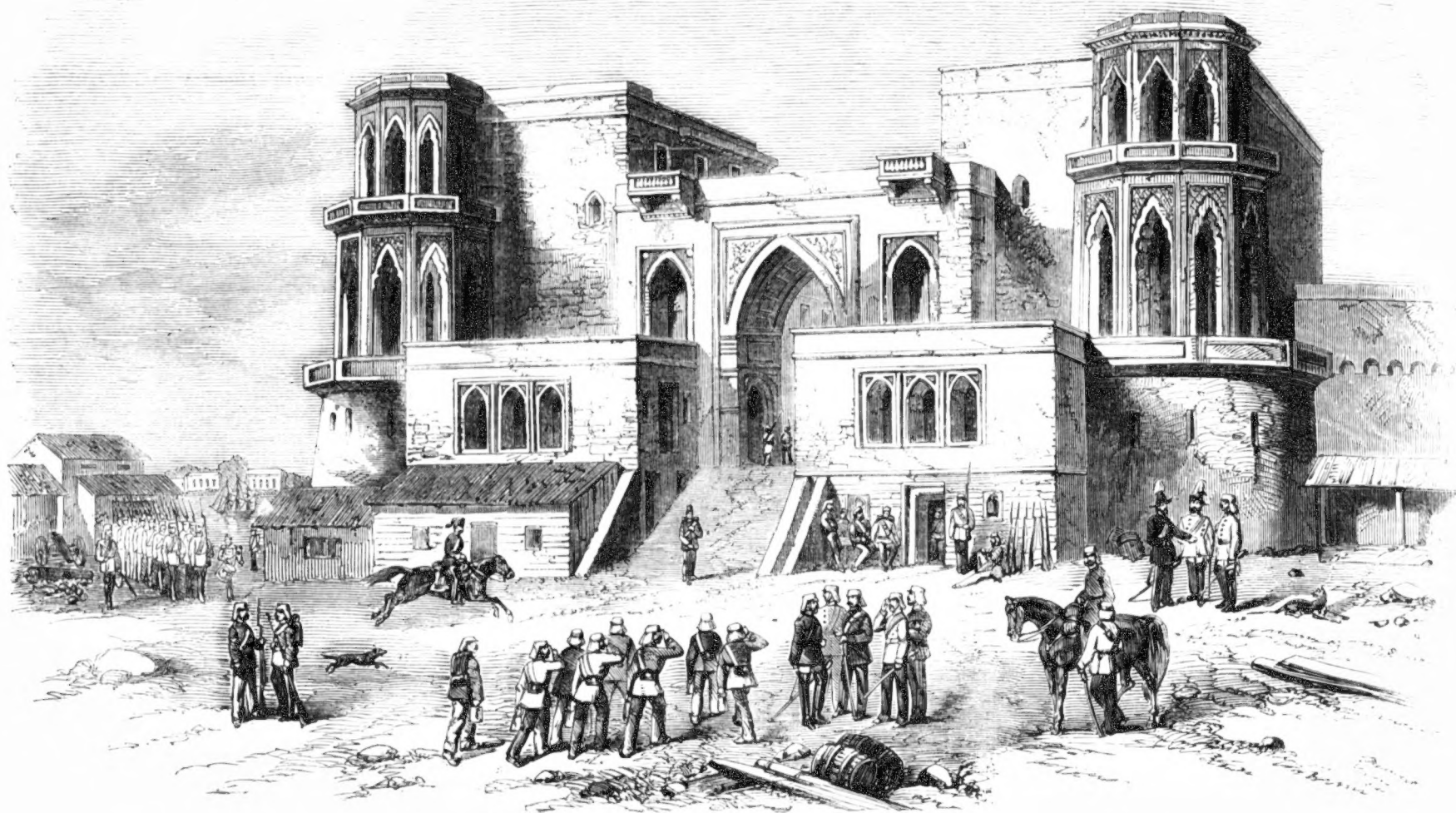
HONOURS TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND CAPTAIN COLLINSON.—A special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday to do honour to two men to whom honour was justly due. Sir Roderick Murchison, on behalf of the Society, presented two gold medals, the first to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, for his geological discoveries, the second to Captain Collinson, for his gallant attempt to discover Sir John Franklin and the other lost mariners of the Arctic Seas.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW CHAPEL.—Mr. Spurgeon and his congregation have at last fixed on a site for the large chapel they propose to erect. The place they have chosen is an open space near the Elephant and Castle. The ground belongs to the Fishmongers' Company, and they are to receive a ground-rent of £150 for it. The building will be speedily commenced.

A DANGEROUS LUNATIC.—A man named John Mason, went into a smith's shop, in Rosemary Lane, Whitechapel, London, on Thursday, and, taking up a hammer, struck a poor blind lad, who blew the bellows, on the top of the head, inflicting dangerous injuries. The man, who is supposed to be insane, is in custody.

STAMPS ON BANKER'S CHEQUES.—The bill imposing a penny stamp on cheques came into operation on Tuesday. In cases where money is paid across the counter to the drawer of a cheque himself, such cheque being "to sell," and not to order, no stamp is requisite, the cases contemplated in the various stamp acts being those only in which a third party is concerned, and which are held to arise out of transactions of profit. Transfer tickets for Customs and other payments issued by bankers against stamp cheques for the sake of security are also exempt.

"COSTS" IN BANKRUPTCY.—Last year the revenue of the Court of Bankruptcy was £100,732 6s. 5d., and the expenditure £86,255 14s. 11d., leaving a surplus of £14,476 11s. 6d. The per-centage fees by the official assignees were in the year £38,850 5s. 9d., and the stamp duties £19,109 4s. 2d.



ENTRANCE TO LUCKNOW.—(FROM A SKETCH BY SERGEANT W. DRUMMOND.)

VIEW ON THE RIVER JUMNA.

THE operations of our army before Delhi gave the river Jumna, upon which the city of the Moguls is built, a celebrity in England which it never could have hoped for. Lost in the Ganges at Allahabad, the Jumna springs from the more elevated masses of the Himalaya range,

westward of the sources of the Ganges, and, like it, in two branches. The eastern branch soon takes the name of Jumna; the right to which is rendered indisputable when, on nearing Kalsi in the lower range of the Himalayas, the western branch unites with the eastern. In the plain, the surface of the river is about 1,200 feet above the level of the

sea. Its course is parallel to that of the Ganges, being first south, and afterwards south-east. By degrees it approaches that river, and at length joins it at Allahabad. Here the Ganges—affluent river!—is a mile across; while the Jumna, though fed in its course by several considerable mountain streams, is only 1,400 yards wide at that point.



VIEW ON THE JUMNA.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)

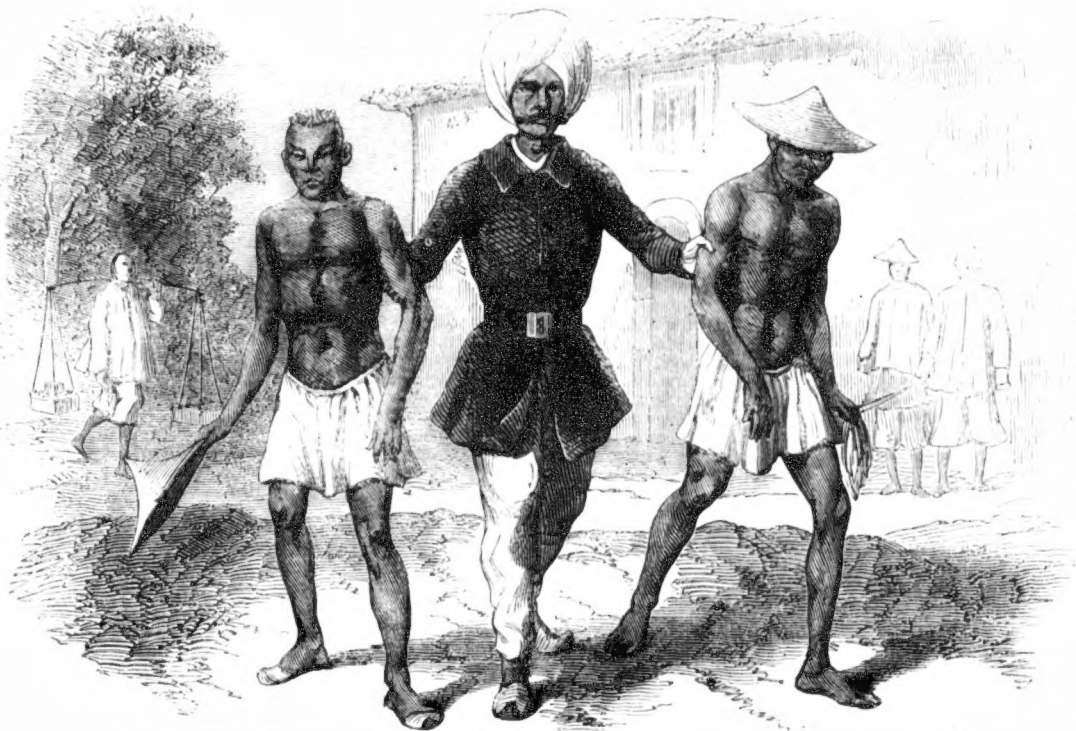
SINGAPORE.

THE town of Singapore is built upon a small island, only separated from the Malay peninsula by a narrow channel. It was in 1819 that Sir Stamford Raffles conceived the idea of establishing on this island one of those factories which have preceded our territorial advancement in almost every part of the East. Sir Stamford's idea was a bright one: the factory speedily grew into a colony, and now ranks among the most important of the British settlements in the East.

The island of Singapore has an elliptical form, and is about 25 miles in its greatest length from east to west, and 15 miles in its greatest width. It contains an estimated area of about 275 miles, and is about one-third larger than the Isle of Wight. The surface of the island is gently undulating, and the highest hill, called Bukit Timah, north-west of the town, rises only 200 feet above the level of the sea. The shores of the island are mostly low, and are crowded with mangrove trees and cocoa-nut palms. When the island was first occupied by the British, it was entirely covered with a dense forest; and at this day it is almost impenetrable in many parts. The soil of the island is chiefly composed of sand and clay, with a large share of black vegetable earth. The rivers are numerous, but they are unimportant; and their waters have a disagreeable taste and peculiar odour—properties which they undoubtedly derive from the peculiar nature of the superficial soil. The water drawn from the wells, however, which are sunk below the sand, is less sensibly marked by these disagreeable qualities. Granite abounds in the north and east, iron is abundant, but tin, everywhere so plentiful in the neighbouring continent, has not yet been found in the island. The climate is hot, but agreeable, the seasons varying very little. The atmosphere is at all times serene, and the wide and smooth surface of the sea is seldom ruffled by a wind, but the regular and periodical influence of the monsoons is slightly felt. The island is not rich in an agricultural sense, the produce being insufficient for home consumption. The Chinese, however, are labouring to make the soil more productive, and have succeeded in raising various kinds of fruits and vegetables, rice, coffee, and sugar. All tropical fruits grow in abundance, but the climate is too hot for most European succulents. When the British took possession of the island in



SINGAPORE PALANQUIN.



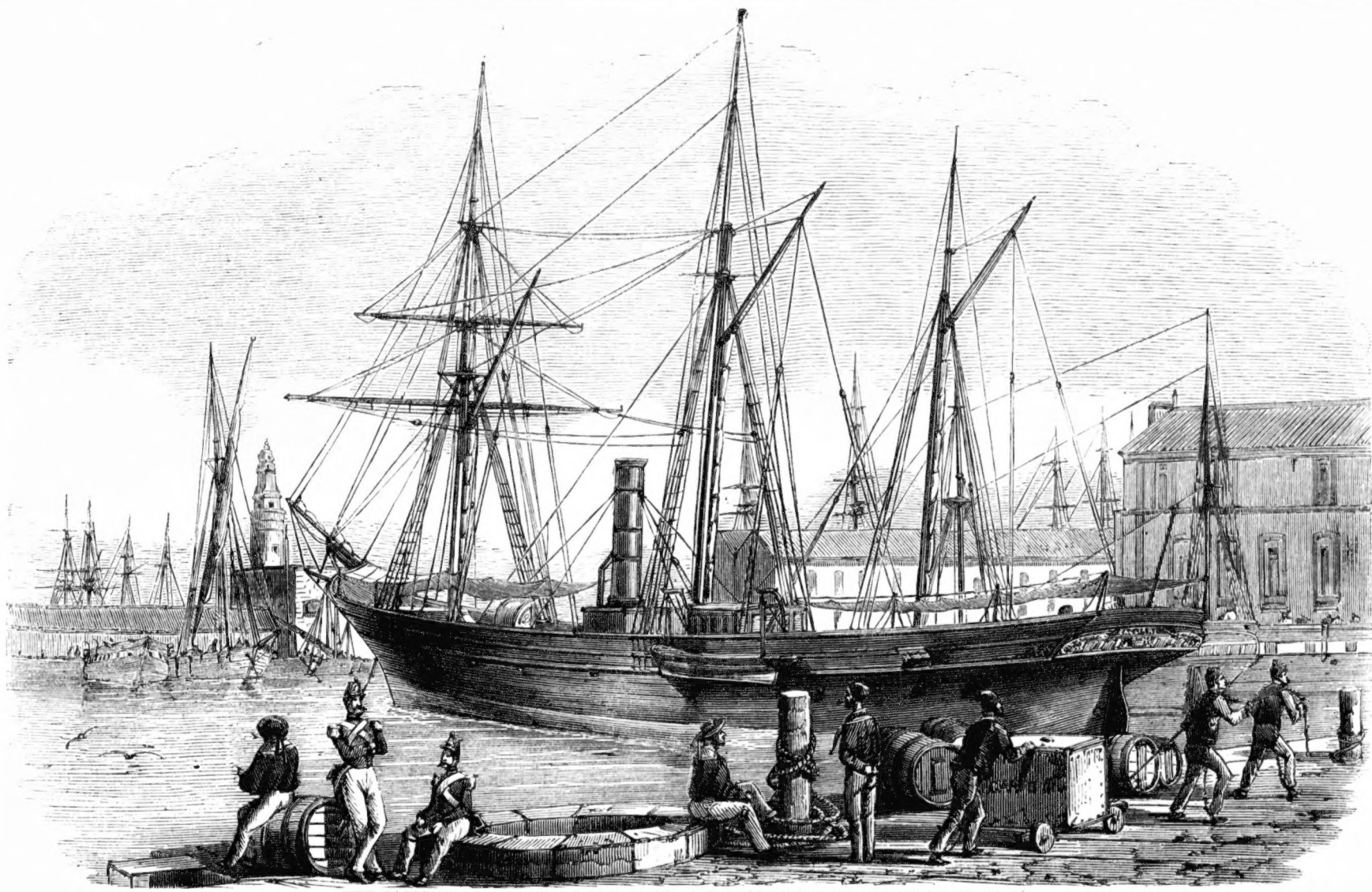
HINDOO POLICEMAN OF SINGAPORE WITH CHINESE THIEVES IN CUSTODY.

1819, the population amounted to only 150, mostly Chinese fishermen and Malay pirates, who lived in a few miserable mud huts. In 1824 the population had increased to nearly 7,000, and at the present moment numbers upwards of 150,000. The Europeans are few. The Chinese number more than 60,000; half that number, at least, reside in the town, the rest in the agricultural district in the immediate neighbourhood. They are here, as elsewhere, found to be a hard-working and intelligent people, far superior to the Malays in commercial affairs, who chiefly occupy themselves in fishing, collecting seaweed, and in cutting timber. Nearly the whole of the retail trade of Singapore is in the hands of the Chinese, who, when they have succeeded in making themselves independent, charter a junk, and return to Canton, Macao, and Peking; but they invariably return after a short interval to Singapore, preferring the happy and secure government of the English to the cruel and plundering principles of Chinese rule.

Singapore, from being a place of banishment for Calcutta and other parts of India, has at times a considerable convict population, for whose control a body of organised police were sent from Madras.

Between the Chinese and the Hindoos the most pleasant feeling does not at any time exist. The Chinese have no regard for the latter, and avail themselves of every opportunity which offers to load them with insult, and, when they dare, with blows. The Hindoo police are not behind in retaliating. They never allow a Celestial to escape; even the most trivial offence, they magnify into something serious; and as they walk through the streets with their prisoners, they do so with a confidence and dignity that contrasts forcibly with the humble and timid bearing of poor John Chinaman.

The Europeans in Singapore cannot venture to expose themselves to the burning rays of the sun. During the day, they confine themselves to the house; but when obliged of necessity to leave home, they avail themselves of what is there called a palanquin, but which in reality is a very comfortable brougham, with Venetian blinds instead of windows, through which, when going at good speed, they get a delightful breeze, always gently blowing from the sea. The vehicle is drawn by a pony driven by a Hindoo syce, who runs at its sides



THE CAGLIARI AT ANCHOR IN THE BAY AT NAPLES.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. DE LANDESSER.)

seeming never to take breath or get exhausted. In the evening, when the hot sun sinks below the horizon, numbers of these conveyances crowd the public drives, and it is really amusing to notice the dexterity of those Hin loo drivers, who will thread their way through the continuous traffic with wonderful ease and agility.

THE CAGLIARI.

WHILE multifarious despatches on the capture of the *Cagliari* are still flying all abroad, we present our readers with an engraving representing that most famous vessel of modern times. It is not necessary to recall how she was seized by Pisacane's band of revolutionists, how she was captured, with two English engineers on board, by a Neapolitan ship of war, nor to recount the contests that have been held over her ever since. It is enough, at present, that the dispute has not yet ended. Though our countrymen have been released, we have, as yet, obtained from the King of Naples no compensation for their suffering and loss; and as for the rest of the crew, they are still in durance. An adjudication in the matter by some foreign court has long been talked of, though why we need any further debate on our part of the case is not clear. Meanwhile Bomba successfully keeps the affair open—replies, objects, considers of it; and we are no nearer the justice of the case than ever, except that the King has delivered up Watt and Park, who otherwise might have complicated affairs by dying on his hands.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. 74. THE GREAT DEBATE.

THE great fight is over. It was a drawn battle; equivalent to a disastrous defeat of the Whigs, and better than a victory to the Government. We resume our account of "the great debate." Lord Goderich by right opened the ball on Thursday night. The Noble Lord moved the adjournment on Tuesday, and by Parliamentary rule it devolved upon him to begin the debate on Thursday. Lord Goderich is the eldest son of the Earl of Ripon (the Prosperity-Robinson of former days), and heir to the earldom. He came into Parliament in 1852, for Hull; he afterwards sat for Huddersfield, and last year succeeded Cobden as member for the West Riding. The Noble Lord holds Radical opinions—believes in extension of the suffrage, short parliaments, and vote by ballot; hence his success in his electioneering career, for, as Cockpock used to say, "a lord is always formidable, but a Radical lord is irresistible." But, in addition to these sources of the Noble Lord's popularity, he possesses considerable ability, and in private life is a very estimable character. He is the intimate friend of Carlyle, an active coadjutor of Maurice in all his projects for the elevation of working men, and takes a deep interest in the social questions of the day. It will be remembered that in a dispute between the "Amalgamated Engineers" and their employers he was chosen by the working men to represent their interests. The Noble Lord is a good speaker—always gets up his case carefully, and but for a fatal defect in his voice, which is thin, and wants power, would be able to address the House with great effect. His speech on Thursday night was a very successful effort. It was highly praised by the Opposition, and listened to with great respect by the adherents of the Government. If the Whigs had succeeded in overthrowing the Ministry, it is more than probable that Lord Goderich would have been included in the next. Some people have argued from this that Lord Goderich has narrowed his views of late, thrown over the Radical and adopted the Whig formula; but we know not that we have any right to infer this, for it was acknowledged that the expected Liberal Ministry was to be formed upon a wider basis than the last; was to be, in short, what has been humorously called a "Broad-bottomed Government." His Lordship spoke before dinner, and when he sat down there were the usual symptoms of a break-up; members looked at the clock; some rose to go; others were actually on the move; but in the midst of the bustle and noise the cheers for Lord Goderich, and the movements of those who were anxious for dinner—a portly form is seen to arise from the second seat below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House, and from the speaker. It was

JOHN BRIGHT.

And at once all the buzzing and shuffling and disturbance were quelled. Those who had risen sat down; those who had left their places sidled noiselessly back again; and every man prepared himself to listen with attention to what was coming. But much effort to listen is not required when Bright is speaking. There needs no stretching out of the neck, no sheltering the ear with the hand to concentrate the sound; every man may sit at his ease, whether he be behind or above, or at a distance from the orator. Bright's voice, strong, clear, and musical, will be sure to reach the listener wherever he is, and every word will fall upon the ear distinct and well-defined. Bright has the best voice in the House of Commons. Its key note is about lower G in the tenor clef, and he seldom modulates it more than half a note higher or lower. Some speakers in the House, Sir Bulwer Lytton, for instance, take the range of an octave—at one time shrieking in alto and the next moment groaning in the bass; but Bright never rises or falls more than half a note, and seldom so much as that—hardly enough, we should say, to give due force and expression to what he utters. This slight fault arises, we have no doubt, from Bright's early practice of speaking to large assemblies out-of-doors in the great Anti-Corn-law struggle, when it was absolutely necessary to keep the voice up to a certain pitch in order to make the people hear. Indeed, we are not sure that the same necessity is not felt in the House of Commons, for when this chamber is full, it is not a good place to speak in. Very few of the prominent speakers are successful in the modulation of their voices. Whiteside and Bulwer are extravagant; Disraeli is perhaps the most accomplished in the art; and next to him Gladstone.

But enough of this. Bright's speech was a starter; there has been nothing like it in the House in our time. On the Indian subject he said but little more than had been said by others; it was when he came to look at this battle from another stand-point that he produced the most effect. When he exposed the attack upon the Ministry as a party move; audaciously laid bare the *arcana* of the Opposition; the charms and the incantations practised by the hierophants of Whig mysteries; called attention to the indirect offers of places; showed how "beautifully-engraved cards, inviting doubtful Liberals to splendid mansions, had been scattered wide, but with a discriminating hand," and contrasted the efforts of Rarey, who, in taming horses, appeals to the nobler instincts of the animal, with the leaders of the Opposition, who, in taming the refractory Liberals of No. 11, appealed to instincts of quite a contrary nature. There was one part of Bright's speech on this subject which produced an uproar positively frightful. And well it might, for surely nothing more scathing was ever uttered in Parliament. "If," said the Honourable Member, "those cards of invitation could give to the honourable members who received them the exact meaning of the senders, they would say, 'We have measured your heads, we have gauged your souls, and we believe that your character in this House will go for nothing in your estimation if you do but receive this miserable' invitation, we suppose the Honourable Gentleman said, but the last word was lost in the wild storm of oh's! and groans, which broke from the Opposition—and the laughter and uproarious cheering with which the Conservatives replied, and at length overwhelmed the indignant cries of the Whigs. For several minutes the storm raged. Not even when he ventured into the agricultural districts to advocate Free-Trade, did the Honourable Member for Birmingham ever invoke a more furious tempest. But calm and unmoved he stood until it subsided. We may here remark that the Conservatives beat the Liberals all hollow at a cheer. The reason, we fancy, is, there are more genuine country gentlemen in their ranks—men used to give the halloo in the hunting fields. Your successful manufacturer and merchant hunts occasionally, no doubt, but they are only amateurs, and not "to the manner born;" but that middle-aged gentleman opposite, with the broad chest and wiry limbs, narrow-brimmed hat, and closely fitting coat, rode to cover when his legs could scarcely reach the bottom of the saddle flap; and see with what a will and how

scientifically, with hand to his mouth, he is cheering. Perhaps, too, the firmness with which he holds to his political creed, accounts for the heartiness of his cheering; for we have noticed, or think we have, that the Conservative gentleman believes in his formula with a stronger faith than the Liberal does in his. Your Liberal is generally a more diffident in politics. His creed is often assumed for a purpose, or is at best an opinion formed upon logical deductions; but the Tory country gentleman's has been received from his ancestors, and is part of his very being.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

Sir James Graham did not rise immediately after Bright, for the dinner-hour had come, and the bulk of the members rushed out of the House, leaving it to third-rate orators to try their powers; just as we have seen at Lord's Cricket-ground, when the "Marylebone" and "All England" go to the tent to dine—the bat and ball are taken by standers-by or underlings, who get up a little game amongst themselves by way of practice. But about nine o'clock the House was once more full, and then, having a "fit audience," the old "Knight of Netherby" arose. Nothing could be a greater contrast than Sir James's speech was to that of Bright. The Honourable Member for Birmingham's was dashing; the Right Honourable Member for Carlisle's was smashing. Lord Derby, when Lord Stanley, was called "the Rupert of debate." Sir James may be likened to Cromwell's Ironsides—somewhat slow, heavily armed, but irresistible; clearing his way as he marched on with ponderous strength, and bearing down all before him. Sir James never essays oratorical flights, uses no rhetorical ornaments or flourishes, is neither witty nor humorous, and seldom provokes a laugh; but sets calmly to work to demolish his opponent's arguments, and overwhelm him by a concentrated force of facts. In person Sir James is tall and bulky, with strongly-marked features; and his style is singularly terse and clear. We should say that, as a debater, he is supreme in the House of Commons; and there is no man whom we would rather have on our side than Sir James. He talked on this occasion of his "shattered nerves," but he manifested no signs of either mental or physical failure. On the contrary, we thought this speech was one of his most vigorous and characteristic efforts. The effect that it had upon the House was very powerful. Sir Richard Bethel arose when Sir James sat down, but with all his acknowledged talents in debate, stimulated by the hope of the Great Seal, which appeared to be within his reach, he was no match for the stalwart Knight of Netherby. When Sir Richard finished the debate closed, with the understanding that it was to finish on the morrow. But who can ever know what will be on the morrow? Prophecies without number had been uttered about the event of to-morrow, and thousands of pounds had been laid upon the division, but the prophecies all failed, and the bets were all off.

MUTINY.

And yet on Thursday night we got some inkling of what was coming. The coming event certainly sent its shadow before, though that shadow was faint and undefined. It was about eleven o'clock, or it might be half-past, when a sagacious M.P. whispered in our ears, "It will all end in smoke." "How?" said we. "I know not," he replied, "but there seems to be some solvent at work that is rapidly disintegrating the Opposition." And on close observation we discovered something of this sort ourselves. Liberal members were discoursing anxiously in knots, and indecision and perplexity were marked in their faces. The Palmerstonian thermometer was evidently falling; and every one acknowledged the prospect of success was nothing like so bright as it had been. At one time the Palmerstonians boasted of a majority of 80, but now they only "hoped to have at least 25." The activity of the "Whigs" had been extraordinary, and especially on the Government side. It was said that there were 620 members in town. Faces were seen in the House that had not appeared for months. Bearded gentlemen tanned by travel in foreign climes had heard the bruit of war in Germany, Italy, and France, and hurried home as fast as steam could bring them. Gentlemen who had been long confined at home by some accident hobbled into the House on crutches; and old men, whom it was thought would never show again, suddenly made their appearance. Still, on reflection, we could hardly see where the Government majority was to come from. And so matters stood when we retired from the House on Thursday night.

THE CATASTROPHE.

On Friday night the House met as usual at four o'clock. And never were members more devoted than on that occasion—for there were at least 200 at prayers (*Mem.* Unless a member be in the House at the time of prayers, he cannot secure his seat for the evening). About five o'clock, when the private business was finished, the House was densely crowded with members; as was also the lobby with strangers. The great important day was come, big with the fate of the Derby Government. Within the next twelve hours much was to be decided. The question whether a Tory Government in England is possible, was to be settled; and other questions of no mean importance to those immediately concerned. Questions of salary, pensions, and patronage. "Will my quarter's salary come in full?" "Shall I attain to that comfortable pension?" "Will my brother get his step in the guards? or my cousin his living?" &c. It was an agitating time, but not for long, for at 5.30 there arose from his seat below the gangway, a member named Clay, the Radical member for Hull, to speak on the motion for the adjournment of the House. At first he attracted but little notice, and was scarcely heard amidst the buzz of conversation which was going on. But gradually the House became silent, for it discovered that Mr. Clay was making a singular request to Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his motion—young and inexperienced members of the Liberal party laughed at the proposition, and cried indignantly "No! no! Withdraw! Why should he withdraw when he has a large majority at his back?" But the "old birds" saw at once that "the beginning of the end" was come—and that Mr. Clay was only opening a farce, the programme of which was pre-arranged. Nor did Mr. Cardwell's refusal surprise them. "Of course, like a coy lady, he must refuse at first. But you will see," said one of these old birds, "Palmerston will arise soon and ask him to withdraw, and then he will concur. It is settled, you may depend upon it." And so it turned out. One after another hon. members arose and reiterated the request, and then Mr. Cardwell sat still until at length the time had come. Lord Palmerston slid into his place from behind the Speaker's chair, and said, "that as the despatches which had been laid upon the table had somewhat changed the aspect of affairs, &c. And as the House seemed to wish it, he would recommend his Right Hon. Friend to withdraw his motion." And then Mr. Cardwell arose, and, of course, "in compliance with the wishes of the House, reluctantly consented." And the battle which for a fortnight past had agitated the nation was over; and nothing now remains but that Mr. Disraeli should perform his part in the farce, and give his consent to the withdrawal; and so, when Mr. Cardwell sat down, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer arose.

DISRAELI.

This was really, perhaps, the proudest moment of Disraeli's life. Only last night he was hemmed in by an army of fierce and apparently relentless foes, determined upon his destruction. And now that army is all broken up, demoralised—and suing at his hands for permission to depart.

"Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like leaves of the forest when Autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay withered and strown."

And if Disraeli's position was a proud one, how mortifying must have been Cardwell's and Palmerston's! They confidently reckoned upon victory, and had, in anticipation, divided the spoil—and lo! instead thereof they are obliged to surrender without a battle. In "Tancréd," Mr. Disraeli makes his hero say, when he meditates a journey to Jerusalem: "I go to a land which has never been blessed with that fatal drollery, a representative government." As the Noble Lord walked moodily home on that night, we should not be surprised if he were disgusted with this "fatal drollery." Oh, for the old days of party, when there were no "independent members who cannot be depended upon."

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE OVERSIGHT.

The Earl of LUCAN gave notice that when the House of the House of Commons for disallowing the Ordinance Bill, as sent down from the House of Lords, were assembled, he should move an amendment.

THE EARL OF MINTO asked if the Government had received any answer to the application to the Government of Naples for indemnity to the crew of the *Cagliari*?

The Earl of MALMESBURY stated he had received an answer from the Neapolitan Government on the subject, which he had supposed to be a refusal of the indemnity; but he had just received a despatch from which he understood that the first answer was only an argumentative reply to the demand, not a categorical refusal.

On the motion of the Earl of Derby, their Lordships then adjourned till Monday, the 21st of May.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

On the motion, made by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, that the House do adjourn until Friday the 28th.

Mr. CLAY appealed to Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his motion for the Government-General of India. From the moment of the retirement of Mr. Cardwell, he said, he considered the motion as withdrawn. He had, however, papers recently received had made him more sensible of its importance, although they did not lead him to disapprove the policy of Lord Cardwell. He had, Mr. Cardwell, however, as a friend of Lord Cardwell, not to his vindication upon a false issue.

Mr. CARDWELL replied that, as no information had reached him as to the change in the policy of the Government, he should go on with his motion. A discussion ensued of a somewhat confused character, in which many replies, and notices of amendments of the resolution were introduced, and the course of it.

After the expenditure of much time in this preliminary discussion, members on the Opposition benches pressing Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his motion.

Lord PALMERSTON interposed, and, after justifying the motion, and then existing circumstances, observed that the papers had upon the table that morning and a very important bearing upon the arguments of the day. No man, he thought, could read the last letter of Mr. Cardwell, expressing the views of Lord Cardwell with reference to the declaration he intended to issue, without seeing that it was to be a declaration of one class—namely, the taboos, and that he only looked to security for the future; all who gave that security would be re-established in the possession. He thought that the papers that were going out to India contained the effect of the despatch, and if it was the wish of the House that no further proceedings should take place, he recommended Mr. Cardwell to bow to that wish, and he put it to the Government whether they would not take the same view of the matter.

Mr. CARDWELL (who had been engaged in consultation with Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, and other members, observed that the motion was in the Speaker's hands, and he had not the power to withdraw it; but, after the numerous appeals made to him, he desired to act in conformity with the general feeling of the House and not to press his resolution.

Mr. GLADSTONE said his impression was that Mr. Cardwell had not misunderstood the prevailing sentiments of the House. Concurring in the spirit of the recommendation and in the decision of Mr. Cardwell, as advantageous to the public interests, he ventured to say a word on the subject of Lord Cardwell, whose character was connected with these issues. He agreed with Lord Palmerston that Lord Cardwell did not intend, in issuing the proclamation, in any point or degree to compromise the principles of equity and humanity. He hoped that the House would concur in the course proposed to be taken by Mr. Cardwell, and that her Majesty's Government, on the other hand, would not refuse to declare that, in the general conduct of affairs in India, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, Lord Cardwell had deserved and would receive approbation.

After some observations by Lord RUSSELL and Sir E. PERRY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the motion had been brought forward avowedly as a censure upon her Majesty's Government, and the indecision had been on the previous night amplified by Sir R. B. D. When, therefore, he was asked to agree to its withdrawal, in the first place, he said that was a proposition which he could not, under any circumstances originate; and, if he assented to it, it was not because the Government shrank from the consequences of the motion, to which they looked without apprehension. But there were more important considerations than affected the convenience of a Government, and he was bound to admit that there were grave and weighty considerations which would induce him to consent to the proposal. He looked forward with apprehension and anxiety to the consequences of a near division upon a question of such imperial importance. If, therefore, he were asked whether he would consent to the withdrawal of the motion as best for the interests of England and India, he was bound to say that he had a deep conviction that it would be best for those interests that the debate should terminate. He proceeded at some length to justify the policy of the despatch as a wise and just policy, and one which, he said, really expressed the policy of Lord Cardwell, whom the Government had assured, by a telegram, that he might rely upon their support in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, after the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would be better that the motion and the amendment should be withdrawn.

After some remarks by Mr. BRIGHT, NEWDEGATE, and Mr. CRAWFORD, the motion for adjournment was agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Cardwell and the amendment of Mr. Dilwyn were both withdrawn.

Certain Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned, at eight o'clock, until Friday, the 28th.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been enabled, by an interview with his constituents at Slough, to break the slumbers of the little Whiston reeve, and thereby to afford materials for political reflection. He and Mr. Dupuy, the other Conservative member for Buckinghamshire, were invited to dinner, and both of them accepted the invitation and made speeches. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the circumstances under which a strong administration had collapsed, and a new government had been placed in its stead. He and his friends, he went on to say, had succeeded to a heritage of manifold difficulties, and he claimed credit for what they had already effected in vindicating English honour, keeping the peace, meeting financial difficulty, and suggesting plans for the reconstruction of our Indian empire. This history detailed, Mr. Disraeli next proceeded to comment upon the efforts that had been made by a cabal to overturn the Cabinet, and in language such as we might have expected to hear from his lips, had he addressed the House on Mr. Cardwell's motion, or appeared upon the Buckinghamshire hustings in the event of that motion having led to a dissolution of Parliament. He paid a high compliment to those who, not connected with the Conservative party, had enabled the Government to beat its opponents, and he described the convulsion which took place in the House of Commons on Friday night in a way that will not tend to mitigate any wrath which the cabal may yet cherish towards himself and the Government he represents.

AN AMERICAN PORTRAIT OF PELISSIER.—The "New York Tribune" says:—"Of diplomacy proper Pelissier is as ignorant as the sword he wears, and, therefore, will be a simple instrument in the hands of others. Of English he does not know a word; and his manners are precisely what might be expected from a man utterly unused to any society but that of the camp, with a mind unadorned by any degree of cultivation, and with a temper susceptible but of one argument—that of brute force. I do not mean to say that he is excessively brutal and coarse in his behaviour; on the contrary, he would be complaisant if he only knew how; but of this knowledge he has none. He smirks, grimaces, and dances like a boar at a cabaret, and is grossly offensive, while innocently believing himself polite. He is a little, thick-set man, with no pretensions to high intellect in his brow; his short, dark, deep-set eye, looking doubly dark when contrasted with his short, closely-cut white hair, is full of determination. It is, besides, a capital eye for a country. He will, in a month after his arrival, be perfect master of the power of England for defence; there will not be a weak point on her frontier or in her midst, that the poor errand boy of Rouen will not have read, marked, and learned, and thoroughly digested. Pelissier, without any education, is naturally an arithmetician; with no acquaintance with the science of engineering, he has a practical manner of discovering holes that on many occasions took our best engineers at Sebastopol, and he surprises. In the handling of large masses he is perfectly untried, and he is known to have the very humblest opinion of England's military art. 'They are perfect children in the art of war,' he said recently to Count de Monty, when speaking of the Indian rebellion. 'Individually braver than the French, for ought I know—they are babies in regard to combination. Give me one regiment of French, and any day I will turn their flank and out-manceuvre a dozen British, commanded by their ablest captains.'"

THE WELCOME GUEST.

A New Illustrated Weekly Magazine for family reading, amusing in tone, varied in character, rich in illustration, elegant in appearance, and economical in price. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, price One Penny each, are now ready, and may be obtained of all Agents of the "Illustrated Times." No. 6 will be published on Saturday next.

Part I. of the "Welcome Guest," containing Five Weekly Numbers, embracing numerous Tales, Sketches, and articles of an amusing character, and containing Twenty-five Engravings, is published this day, Price 6d. The Monthly Parts and Weekly Numbers of the "Welcome Guest" may be obtained of all Agents of the "Illustrated Times."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.

3 months, 3s. 10d.; 6 months, 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.

Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to JOHN ROSS, 118, Fleet Street.

It is necessary that Four stamps be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the "Illustrated Times" for single copies of the paper. For two copies SEVEN Stamps will be sufficient.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858.

TELEGRAPHS TO INDIA.

We are delighted to see that there is now a thorough public interest felt in the question of Indian communication, and that decision and action in the matter by Government cannot be long delayed. It was delayed, indeed, by recent ministries, in a manner almost criminal, while India was convulsed, England alarmed, and every day a consideration of consequence.

Two modes of establishing telegraphic lines present themselves, and are somewhat singularly related to each other. Both modes are practicable; both have certain special advantages, and certain special disadvantages.

For example, the Red Sea line takes the course of our regular Indian route. It goes for the most part by sea. It passes through a country with which we are becoming more and more connected every year, and is in fact a natural plan for us to adopt. But it requires about five thousand miles of cable which is not yet ready; and an accident to it would involve vital delay and trouble.

The Persian Gulf line, on the other hand, is to lead from Constantinople, through Asia Minor, and by Bagdad to the Persian Gulf. This plan opens up a communication with several important points, which it may occasionally be of great political consequence for us to get at. The Company undertaking the work has its money subscribed, and is ready for action. Our ally the Porte is disposed to do its share of the matter, by insuring due protection to the wires. In short, this scheme is feasible too, and has points to which the rival scheme cannot lay claim.

There is something amusing in the way in which the projectors of each line carry on a war against the other one. The Persian Gulf gentry frighten us with accounts of the depth of water in the Red Sea, and its coral rocks. The Red Sea gentry draw fearful pictures of hordes of fiery Bedouins sweeping away telegraphic-posts, and destroying the magic force that ought to shake the needles at Bussorah. One party threatens perils by sea; the other perils by land. It is a fight like that between two railway companies, after hearing which a stranger is puzzled to know whether both lines would not be inestimably valuable, or whether both are not arrant impostures.

But the real plan for a third party under such circumstances is to seize the points of agreement between the combatants, and to disregard all that is purely controversial. Independent observers assure us that in this case both projects are practicable, and some urge that both should be executed. We think that this last would be the wisest plan; and as for the money question, there probably never was a measure which so dwarfed all money considerations as a measure for establishing prompt communication with the East Indies. What we have lost by the want of such communication is not estimable in money. There are some things which cannot be put into figures, just as nobody could calculate what sunlight ought to be represented by, in gas and candles. The transcendental value of such a thing as Indian telegraphing raises it to the regions of high politics, and out of the sphere of ordinary calculation.

It now remains to see what Lord Derby's Government will do in the matter, and the opportunity is admirable for them of showing real prompt and practical usefulness. What *not* to do they may learn from their predecessors—who, when urged to buy the Atlantic cable and lay it down at once, were dead as stone to the proposal, and who with all their talk of "progress" did not a bit advance the country's interests, in this the most modern and progressive of all modern things. For our parts—both schemes being feasible—we should pronounce for both, but give the preference to the one that can be executed *first*. It must be very easy for those who have access to good information to know what is the truth on this point; and it once settled, there can be no need for delay. The question has been amply discussed—most questions are, before leading to anything, in this country. The interests of rival speculators are of no manner of consequence to the kingdom, which will consider only its own good and advantage. As for the political bearings of the debate, whatever scheme is most distasteful to certain suspicious Powers is likely to be most palatable to the British public. But in a matter of such vital consequence to us as this, of such known consequence too, no Power would lightly presume to question our decision; for while it affects our existing possessions, it only affects their ambition. We venture to say, indeed, that the promptest course would at this moment be the most popular one Ministers could adopt; and that the country will carry them through any difficulty that may arise from their deciding on the line that can be finished first.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE sent direct from Constantinople to London, on the 2nd of this month, came "in less than no time." It was despatched from Constantinople at 11.15 p.m., and arrived in London at 8.57 p.m. on the same night—thus beating the sun by upwards of two hours.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—In the fourth week of March last (the latest return published) there were 952,201 paupers relieved in England and Wales, against 897,374 in 1857, thus exhibiting an increase of 54,827; 132,145 of these paupers were relieved in doors, and 820,056 out of doors. The increase was 4.29 per cent. in the South-Eastern district, 2.14 in the South Midland, 0.22 in the Eastern, 5.95 in the West Midland, 13.11 in the North Midland, 23.29 in the North-Eastern, 23.47 in the York, and 8.00 in the Northern. There was a decrease of 0.90 in the metropolis, 1.81 in the South-Western, and 0.15 in the Welsh districts. An increase of pauperism is noticeable in the returns for the other three weeks of the month, and the increase of pauperism in the metropolis was, respectively, 19.48, 8.54, and 5.98 per cent. in the first, second, and third week. The industrial statistics show that 31.0 per cent. were engaged in trade and the mechanical arts, 16.1 in agriculture, 8.4 in manufactures, and 6.3 in mining and mineral works.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND COURT are at Osborne. It is expected that this year another member will be added to the Royal Family.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM is suffering from the effects of a fall she had on the staircase at the Royal Palace at Berlin. Queen Victoria inquires daily by telegraph of the health of her daughter. The Prince and Princess are residing at the castle of Babelsberg.

A YOUNG PARIS SHOPMAN having been rejected by a girl to whom he had paid some attention, followed her to her workshop one morning, and plunged a large packing needle into her breast. The wound is dangerous.

MISS BURDETT COULTS has signified her intention to contribute a donation of £200, and to give an annual subscription of £100, to the Lancashire Cotton Supply Association.

A MATCH has been made for 500 sovereigns, with Toxophilite, 8st., against Fitz-Roland, 8st. 7lb., to be run over the T. M. M. course, at Newmarket, in the First Spring Meeting next year.

AT AN INFLUENTIAL MEETING, held in Cork, last week, a subscription fund was organised in aid of the widow and eleven children of the late distinguished sculptor, John Hogan. £100 was subscribed in the room.

TWO YOUNG MEN, in the parish of Glass (says the "Banffshire Journal"), tied a whip of straw to a shepherd's dog, saturated it with turpentine, and set it on fire. The poor animal was almost roasted alive.

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, who arrived from Malta, at Southampton, by the India, on Thursday week, is still very ill, and continues to walk on crutches.

AT THE BREAKING UP OF THE ICE ON THE NEVA LATELY, the Governor of St. Petersburg, according to custom, crossed the river in a boat to offer the Emperor a cup of water filled from the centre of the river. The Czar replied by filling the cup with 200 rubles.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WILSON, of D.I.H., who arrived in town, from India, last week, was warmly congratulated by his friends at the Oriental Club, the members of which forthwith set about a banquet to celebrate the return of the gallant officer.

THE LEVITIAN is opened to the public for inspection to-day. She is now in full trim, and a more interesting sight than she will present has, perhaps, never been witnessed. Mr. Sims, of St. James's Street, has been appointed sole agent for the disposal of tickets.

LORD LUNDY has just completed his eighty-sixth year. His seniors in the House of Peers are Lord Sinclair, who will complete his sixtieth year on the 30th of July next, and the Marquis of Bristol and Viscount St. Vincent, who were born, the former in 1709 and the latter in 1767.

EXPERIMENTS are now being made in France for introducing to the artillery on land percussion caps in place of the ordinary match, an improvement which has long been called for.

THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF COAL ANNUALLY CONSUMED IN FRANCE is 9,000,000 of tons, of which 5,000,000 are obtained from the north of France, and 4,000,000 from Newcastle.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT have undertaken to preserve intact the natural history collections and the valuable scientific library of the late Prince Charles Bonaparte.

MR. PETERSBOROUGH AND MR. PAYNE (of the Home Circuit), Mr. CROSS (of the Northern Circuit), and Mr. TOZER (of the Norfolk Circuit) have been raised to the rank of Serjeants-at-Law.

THE TRIBUNAL OF CHANCERY has condemned the Princess de Solms to 700 francs fine for having, through imprudence, wounded a servant with a drawing-room pistol.

CAPTAIN BONAPARTE, of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, who, by marriage with Miss Paterson, is grandson of Prince Jerome, is to be appointed orderly-officer to the Emperor.

A CELEBRATED RUSSIAN ZOOLOGIST, HETI Roulhier, has just died.

CARDINAL WISEMAN is seriously indisposed from the effects of an incurable disease.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY writes to the "Times" that he never attended a meeting on a Sunday at Cambridge House, or elsewhere.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, lately acting as Governor of Poland, has arrived in Paris.

A STOUT FRENCH PEASANT GIRL was stopped the other night by a man armed with a bludgeon, who demanded her money. The Amazon wrested the stick from his grasp, knocked him down, and forced him to accompany her to the office of the Commissary of Police, by whom he was committed for trial.

AURIOL, the celebrated clown, has written a letter to the journals, dated "Champ de Foire de Versailles, May 17," contradicting the story of his death.

SIR JOHN INGLES, the heroic defender of Lucknow, is on his way home, the state of his health not permitting him to remain during another hot season at Cawnpore, where he has been in command.

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR will probably be elected to the vacant chemistry chair at Edinburgh, one of the most lucrative in the University, the attendance of all the students at the Chemistry Class being imperative.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY SPECIAL TRAINS ran between London and Epsom on the Derby Day, and the Railway Company took upwards of £1,000 more than on any former occasion.

LORD EDWARD CAVENISH, son of the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Richard Grosvenor, son of the Marquis of Westminster, take their departure in the course of the ensuing month for America. They intend a six months' tour through the United States and Canada.

A SURGEON NAMED LOVE, died from having swallowed two false teeth a few days ago.

A COFFEE-ROASTER OF NEWCASTLE has been fined £300 on several charges of having sold coffee and pepper without a license, and also with having sold adulterated mustard and pepper. The name of the unfortunate roaster is Scrivener.

MR. ROBERT STRAKER TURTON, a Registrar of Deeds, has absconded, leaving a deficit of 16,000 dollars—11,000 dollars on account of Registration-tax, and 5,000 dollars on account of "the Estates Arms." He is supposed to have fled to North America.

THE "GAZETTE DE FRANCE" remarking upon the death of the Duchess of Orleans, says that "she brought up her son in the principles of the Evil Spirit."

THE MONSTER WROUGHT IRON GUN manufactured at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, and presented by Messrs. Horsfall and Co. to the nation, after remaining out of sight and almost out of mind at Shochbury since its removal there, is about to be planted in a suitable position in the fortifications at Portsmouth.

THE DUKE D'ACMALE (son of the late Louis Philippe, ex-King of France) has recently purchased an estate near Evesham, where he has taken up his residence.

ROSCONI was to leave New York for London on the 19th inst.

M. TAMBERLIK has definitely signed an engagement with the Grand Opera, Paris, for three months, commencing at the close of the season at St. Petersburg, in March next. His salary is fixed at £1,000 sterling per month.

A RUSSIAN CAPTAIN BROCHOFFSKI is giving some lessons in horse-taming, à la Rarey, at Hawkins's Riding School, South Street, Park Lane. He is, it is said, quite successful.

THE FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON in the Pacific is about to be reinforced.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN shows that the natives of India hold a less proportion of the Territorial Debt Stock than was supposed. In 1847, the Government Debt was £36,533,093; of this, £23,446,577 was held by Europeans, and £13,086,516 by natives. It is believed that of the loans raised since 1847, the proportion taken by natives has been about the same.

MR. CAPERN, the "postman poet," is preparing for the press a second volume of poems, to be dedicated by permission to Miss Burdett Coutts.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF EPPINGHAM is united in marriage to a scripture-reader connected with one of the Brighton churches. The bride is upwards of eighty, and the bridegroom half a century younger.

LORD BROUGHAM read at the French Academy, last week, a paper entitled "Analytical and Experimental Inquiries on the Cells of Bees," the object of which was to point out the errors into which both mathematicians and naturalists have fallen on the subject.

THE LUNATIC, HENRY BLONFIELD, who recently murdered his wife, at Lyne Handley, has been removed to the Chester County Asylum.

M. MERESSE, aged seventy-six, an employé at the Bureau de Beinfaisance at Compiègne, disappeared a few days ago, leaving on his table a note, stating that he was going to commit suicide, for he could no longer endure the unrequited passion he felt for a certain young lady.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL was held on Saturday at the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, Admiral Bowles, C.B., the president, in the chair.

A MAN has been arrested at Strasburg for offering a horse for sale under the false pretence that the animal had belonged to Orsini.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

ONE scarcely envies the feelings of that taciturn Dutchman, who, under the name of Louis Napoleon, now sits on the Imperial throne, and exercises high sway in France. The death of the Duchess of Orleans, as removing one of the family of those known in theatrical parlance as "rightful heirs," must have been grateful to him; but the list of company given in the "Times" as attending the funeral ceremony of the exiled Princess must have been a bitter pill. There they stood, those *grands seigneurs*, those chivalrous and high-born men, descended from Hugh Capet, and each able to point to a Bayard line of ancestry, *sans peur et sans reproche*, in the little Catholic chapel at Weybridge, by the corpse of the widow of him who was within the short space of sixteen years the idol and glory of his nation: De Remusat, Montalembert, D'Hautpoul, D'Haussonville, De Broglie, and Montesquieu, the men of rank; Thiers and Guizot, self-made men in talent, self-reliant in their honourable exile; Ary Scheffer and Amedée Achard, representing the artistic and literary talent, which prospered during the Orleansist régime, but which is now utterly silent or docile in its servility. A score of other names will be found in that list, which it is unnecessary for me to bring forward, but which sufficiently attest the position of their owners. Will the Emperor of the French—the elect of ten millions—show such a head-roll of names? Who will he point out? The Duc de Malakoff, the Arab stiler, unfair, fat, and fifty; the *coup d'état*-inventing, funds-rigging, picture-selling M. de Morny; the unscrupulous, scheming M. de Walewski? Are these the *peux chevaliers* of whom the head of a court should feel proud? No wonder that he sits glumly at the head of his own table, and that it is found impossible to rouse him; no wonder that he is dull, and that a gymnastic professor is to be installed at the Tuileries with the endeavour to rub and jump and twist its Imperial owner into health and liveliness! Better a morsel of dry bread and quietness therewith, &c. The bayonets of a large army may be very sustaining, but they must form a very uncomfortable seat!

The duel of M. de Féné, its origin and its results, will scarcely be understood in England, but by persons tolerably cognizant, not only of French society as it exists habitually, but in its present extraordinary state. Jones and Tomkins, who for the last twelve years have been accustomed to see in the pages of our own comic periodical, not only the most ridiculous and exaggerated caricatures of public men, but a constantly-recurring series of cartoons, portraying the follies of certain special sets and classes of society, appearing regularly, and exciting nothing but mirth, will be at a loss to see how a very small and tepid joke about the inconvenience of officers' spurs to ladies' dresses in a crowded ball-room, can have raised the wrath of all the sub-lieutenants in the French army. The truth is, that no Frenchman can stand ridicule; and, more especially, that which makes him ridiculous in a woman's eyes. Let him be seen by the object of his affections in a nightcap, or with the toothache, or splashed with mud, let him fall while dancing, or crack his voice while singing, and if you are not a particularly good hand at "swording," as the Irish call it, keep out of his way, for he will wreak his revenge on the first person nigh. It is that same wretched vanity which impels them to pad, and corset, and stay their little bodies; to paint, and gum, and dye their wizen little faces, to pray in elegant attitudes, to expire with a fixed grin upon their lips! In England the scurrility of the buffoon is checked by the horse-whip; in France, the wit of the journalist is punished by the pistol. We can all recollect the two or three ribald Sunday journals of our own metropolis, teeming with filth and lies; the editor, or responsible persons of the publication, were continually being thrashed, but nothing further was heard of it, as it was probably part of their engagement to take the beatings evoked by their slanders. But the Paris "Figaro" is in a very different position; its wit is of a high class, the tenor of its articles undeniably gentlemanly and refined, and, by the course pursued towards M. de Féné, the officers of the French army have given an additional proof of what is being now constantly proved in France, that they alone are recognised and irresponsible persons, and the paraphrased words of one of England's sweetest poets and greatest statesmen—

"Let laws and learning, trade and commerce die;

But leave us still our young militia-ry!"

seem to contain the expression of the Emperor Napoleon's opinion.

I hear that Prince Albert is on the eve of departure for Coburg, there to meet his daughter, the Princess Frederick-William of Prussia. He will stay with her for some days, and will probably return about the 8th of June. The very strong affection existing between these two has long been the subject of remark.

Somewhat too much of Mr. Rarey, do you think? Well, perhaps! Because he teaches some of the gentlemen on the "Times," we have constant paragraphs containing his movements, and little scraps of testimonials, signed by what the reporter calls "ladies of distinction," to say how nice and humane his system is; and "Punch" follows on the same tack, and deluges us with diluted jokes. His last feat has been to attempt to tame the zebra, and if he succeeds, well and good; let him go through his taming as a regular "show;" he will draw large audiences, and find it very remunerative, but let his performances be noticed in the regular "show" manner, and don't let leading newspapers publish any more testimonials from unknown great people.

It being perfectly notorious that, when her Majesty's Theatre was in the height of its glory, one Italian Opera was not a remunerative speculation, we have now three! English professionals, who are the largest-souled persons in the world, will, of course, be grieved to hear that at all of them the "business" is extremely bad, and that even the attractions of the new Theatre are insufficient to draw audiences to Covent Garden.

Mr. O'Neill's picture of "Eastward, ho!" is sold to Messrs. Lloyd, of Cornhill, for £700, and not to Messrs. Agnew, as stated.

THE COURT OF RUNJEET-SINGH AT LAHORE.

IN number 139 of this journal we published an engraving of a picture by Mr. Schoefft, representing a party of thugs preparing to strangle a victim, and we now afford our readers an opportunity of forming a judgment respecting the most remarkable work which this gifted and hardworking artist has hitherto painted; and which, when recently exhibited at Paris, caused quite a *fièvre* in the art-loving world. The subject of the picture is the "Court of Runjeet-Singh;" and it contains the portraits of upwards of one hundred and forty persons who sat to Mr. Schoefft by the desire of their sovereign. The picture represents a scene which can never again be witnessed at Lahore, and of the numerous chiefs and men of rank whose lineaments are here portrayed, few indeed now remain. Runjeet-Singh himself is long since dead, and his representative, Maharajah Duleep Singh is residing in England, a favourite at the court of those who now rule in his dominions.

In the picture, the Maharajah is receiving homage from the nobles in the presence of his troops, at the last festival of Desserah, which had been celebrated with great pomp from time immemorial, and which lasted nine days. The object of the festival was to commemorate the ancestral deeds, and to preserve the remembrance of the victories of old. The festival was so rigorously observed that those who had not the means of keeping it often sold their children to procure them. The scene was a brilliant one. In no other Eastern court was there ever such a display of jewels, bullion, silks, and shawls of Cashmere, as on these occasions. Goulab-Singh, the late governor of Cashmere, usually presided as grand master of the ceremonies at these dazzling receptions. There are details in the picture which cannot be produced in the engraving, consequently much of the labour of the artist is lost. The whole subject is full of interest, and there is not a single figure that does not in some way contribute to the whole. The colouring is rich, and the light and shade are so managed that every object stands well from the canvas; and all the details are elaborated by the hands of a master.

Our engraving merely embraces the central groups in this most important work of art. The picture is now exhibiting in this country, and will no doubt attract a large number of visitors.



THE BOTANIC GARDENS IN THE ROYAL PARK.



THE BOTANIC GARDENS IN THE ROYAL PARK.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

AN, me! the days of my youth passed during the consulship of Plancus, some ten years since! I am told to write something appropriate to Mr. McConnell's spirited sketch of a *fête* in the Botanic Gardens; and straightway it comes into my head that when I was a young man, and attended for pleasure such haunts as I now only visit on business, there was no such place as the Botanic Gardens; or, if there were, it was unknown to the fashion-loving throng. Chiswick was then the great resort. "Chiswick and the Horticultural" we talked of for weeks before the *fête*. The Hammersmith Road reminded one of the Derby-day, so thronged was it with swell vehicles of every description; and one could scarcely see the beautiful green sward in the Gardens for the persons promenading on it. Those were the days of Wellington-boots, and trousers so tightly strapped, that you could scarcely move your legs; of stiff cravats and high collars and heavy beaver hats, fashions still perpetuated by Mr. Phiz, even as Mr. Cruikshank still perpetuates those of the previous age. We have become much cleverer at costume since then, and we are also happier in the *locale* where we exhibit ourselves on gala days. The Chiswick Gardens now are scarcely ever heard of, and in their stead we have the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, most pleasantly situated in the Inner Circle of the Regent's Park, within a quarter of an hour's drive of the West End; and in their arrangement, and in the care which is taken of them, equal to any nobleman's grounds in the kingdom. Three times a year there are grand floral shows held here, at which her Majesty is generally the first visitor, and after her departure, the gardens are filled with the members of the fashionable world, who remain promenading, flirting, seeing and being seen, and listening to the two military bands which are stationed in different parts of the grounds, and relieve each other in regular succession.

In addition to these three *fêtes*, there is a show of American flowers, which is most fashionably attended; and, pleasant than all! every Wednesday throughout the month of June and July, there are what are called "promenades," gatherings to which admission is only to be obtained by means of unpurchasable tickets, obtained from a Fellow of the Society, and where, in fine weather, you walk about in lovely grounds, listening to excellent music in the pleasantest company.

THE LOUNGER.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIRD NOTICE.

LET US now devote a modicum of space to some of the painters who we may designate "Westminster Hall," or Cartoon Men, from their first appearance on the stage of celebrity in obedience to the behests of the Royal Commission for encouraging the Fine Arts in rebuilding the New Palace at Westminster, and whose performances were exhibited under the carved roof-tree of William Rufus's noble hall. Various has been the fate of those cartoon men since 1845. Messrs. Cope and Dyce are academicians, Mr. Armitage has gone into the line of battle, and latterly into allegory painting; Mr. J. Noel Paton has become more pre-Raphaelite than the pre-Raphaelites themselves; and Mr. John Tenniel draws caricatures for "Punch," "*quantum mutatus ab illo!*" Some, however, are yet steady workers in art, untitled yet distinguished; and among these Mr. John Callcott Horsley has never once lost footing. He is not so industrious as he might be, perhaps; at all events we do not see his works with sufficient frequency in our exhibitions; but every appearance that he makes on the walls of a gallery show that he has been studying intently in the interim, and offers unmistakable and satisfactory landmarks of improvement. Mr. Horsley's principal picture this year is (350), "Flower Girls, Town and Country." The painting is divided into two compartments, and offers remarkable contrasts. In one we see a group of happy children in the midst of a delightful woodland landscape weaving chaplets of wild flowers. The whole scene seems to laugh and rejoice; and the varied expression of the young revellers is most happily depicted. In the next compartment a party of mad revellers in fantastic costumes are escaping from the earl's halls of a bal masqué. The festivities are just over: the time must be at least three or four o'clock in the morning. Faded, fated, blasé, and worn out, the masqueraders go to seek what repose they may, when lo! at their feet they desecrate, crouching, a flower-girl, a poor, thinly-clad, attenuated creature, whose tattered plaid shawl ill-protects her from the keen morning air. Drawing, attitude, colour, and expression, variety of costume, are all equally commendable in this picture.

Mr. Cross, likewise of "cartoon" notoriety, exhibits a very large picture (457), the "Coronation of William the Conqueror." The scene represented is where the Conqueror, being proclaimed King, the loud shouts of the English and French were mistaken for hostile tumult, and the Normans, thinking the whole population of London had risen against them, began to set the neighbouring houses on fire. Meanwhile William, though trembling from head to foot, and left almost alone in the church, or at least with none near him save Archbishop Aldred, and a few pale, panic-stricken priests clustering round the altar, resolutely refused to postpone the celebration, and held the Crown of England in his grip as though no mortal hand should wrest it from him. Mr. Cross has produced a very large, and, on the whole, very effective picture, generally good in drawing, though somewhat violent and forced in colour. The figure of the Conqueror is especially vigorous.

Mr. Paul Falconer Poole's one picture (310)—how attached the painters seem to the singular number this year!—is drawn from the last scene of "King Lear," where the crazy monarch is yet undecided as to whether his beloved Cordelia be alive or dead. The king's head is a superb piece of imaginative drawing. His frenzy is dignified, without being absurdly exaggerated; but to Cordelia we must take a decided exception. She is dead enough, poor soul! in Shakespeare's immortal play; but here Mr. Poole has drawn her as a Madge Wildfire, half tipsified with sal volatile. The colour is, as we usually find with Mr. Poole, disturbed, crude, volcanic almost, if we may so term it.

(52) "Upward Gazing" is a picture by Mr. Cope, which we omitted noticing when we criticised the Academicians' productions. It is a portrait of a mother and child, both well painted, but not in any way equalling Mr. Cope's deservedly celebrated "Baby" in the Witney blanket picture. The faces are pretty and full of expression; but the heads, by some vagary in Mr. Cope's system of draughtsmanship, do not belong in the slightest degree to the bodies. Both mother and child appear to have been recently guillotined, and then to have had their heads stuck on again, but clumsily, in the manner stated by the veracious Baron Munchausen.

Mr. Leighton's (501) "Fisherman and Syren," tells a story of the mystic Undine time, and has a shadowy semblance to a legend current among the peasants on the shores of the Caspian of a "white lady" with long hair, who, with loving and languishing gestures, decoys the unwary into her phantom skiff; then pressing her baleful lips to theirs, drags them shrieking beneath the waves. The "Fisherman and Syren" has something of this unreal, shadowy fatality pervading it; but it is not alone for the admirable manner in which the story is told that we commend this picture. The drawing is correct to erudition, and at the same time most symmetrical and graceful. The syren is a model of female form in its most charming undulations; the fisherman a type of manly beauty. That Mr. Leighton understands, to its remotest substructure, the vital principle of the line of beauty, is pleasurable manifest. The colour is very sweet and harmonious throughout; the flesh tints very dexterously dealt with; but we object to the rocks in the back-ground—if rocks they be—which look soft and spongy.

(425) Amy Robsart and Janet Forster (the hand-maiden) is dressing the poor Countess of Leicester's hair) is a pleasing performance in the manner of Mr. Charles Landseer; that is, it is very pretty, very smooth, and very conventional. The figure of Janet Forster is well-drawn. Mr. Egg, by the way, exhibits another picture besides the "London Trilogy," which has given rise to so much criticism. This

is (19) a scene from Mr. Thackeray's "Esmond," where Beatrix confers the honour of mock knighthood on Harry. It is chiefly remarkable for the fact that Miss Beatrix Esmond, who is described in the novel as brandishing her sword above her head, has in the picture to all appearance run it right through Colonel Francis Esmond's eye.

(599) Mr. George Thomas's "Distribution of the Crimean Medals" commemorates a national event, and has been painted "by command." We need not describe the scene. Everybody has heard how her Majesty, in a mourning dress, and standing on a crimson covered platform, distributed a basketful of medals one fine morning in St. James's Park. Mr. Thomas's picture is an exceedingly ugly one; but that is none of his fault. His principal duty in the picture has been to paint a vast number of men under arms, but the scarlet tunics of the British army have conspired to produce a vividly crastaceous effect, to be equalled only by a shell-fish shop in the Haymarket after there has been a fine take of lobsters. Mr. Thomas is a good military draughtsman, and we wish him a better subject next year. (317), "The District Visitor," E. Hughes, is remarkable for quiet sentiment and unaffected grace. A very pretty young lady has called to administer comfort, both physical and spiritual, to an afflicted family. Mr. Hughes, who is a rising and promising artist, has been most successful in depicting honest poverty without squalid wretchedness. (160), "The Last Trial of Madame Palissy," affords Mr. W. J. Grant an opportunity of telling effectively a very pathetic story. Poor Bernard Palissy "flourished" during the latter part of the sixteenth century, and the fond dream of his ambition was the restoration of the lost art of porcelain enamel; in his efforts to realise it he reduced himself and family to the direst distress. On the eve of success he was in want of a piece of gold to complete his experiments; and after earnest entreaties his wife relinquished her wedding-ring. Poor Bernard Palissy! poor Madame Palissy. Mr. Grant has made the most of his simple, touching subject; the strong determination of the artist, the loving kindness and unassuming self-denial of the wife, are exquisitely rendered.

Honourable mention is due to Miss R. Solomon for (1091) "Behind the Curtain." There is a touch of Hogarth, a humour, in the manner in which this promising young lady painter has contrived to infuse life, gaiety, yet, withal, a touch of observant sadness, into the "poor strollers," whom she depicts in their impromptu green room. Miss Solomon comes of a good painting stock, and we are glad to praise her on her *début*. Miss Solomon must have said:—"Ed anchè lo son pittore"—at a very early age, indeed.

(255) "The Evening Lesson," E. Davis, is a well-painted picture of the "Cotter's Saturday Night" and "big ha' Bible" type. The whole work is pleasantly mediocre, and will suit pleasant and mediocre people; and, unless we are very much mistaken, will be sold, and put money in Mr. E. Davis's purse, who continues worthily the line so successfully pursued by Mr. E. Prentiss, the meek head of the pictorial-sentimentalist school. (260) "Nature and Art," W. H. Knight, is a very pretty little picture, hung low, of a bare-footed little maiden, standing on a stool, and having her hair arranged by an improvised lady's-maid. The production is very slight and trivial, but it is eminently pleasing, and displays much taste and feeling. (276) "And there appeared an Angel unto Him from heaven strengthening Him," is a religious picture, upon whose execution we cannot compliment Mr. George Richmond. It displays neither intensity of feeling nor the slightest gleam of spirituality; nor is it recommended by any very special mechanical merits. Mr. Richmond has some exceedingly painted portraits in the Exhibition, and we would impress on him the necessity for steady and increased adherence to this branch of art.

In (352) "The Burial of the Lord of Rosslyn," Mr. A. S. Payne has delineated a solemn episode of mediæval manners, with great force and with lugubrious fidelity. (912) "Flora Macdonald's adieu to Charles Edward," P. Calderon, is ambitious and meant to be effective, but it fails to achieve the object; and (512) "A Press Gang," shows us that Mr. Alexander Johnson can paint a bright, pleasing *genre* picture of a young Thames waterman being torn from his newly-wedded bride, on the very eve of the honeymoon, by a press-gang. The costumes in this otherwise well painted picture are strangely incongruous.

"Le Nord" sets afloat the very improbable story that a marriage between the Princess Alice and the Comte de Paris is projected.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, the oldest bishop in the Church, is announced.

A REMOVAL prevailed early in the week to the effect that Mr. Gladstone would become Chancellor of the Exchequer in the room of Mr. Lubbock, moved to the India Board, preparatory to succeeding to the Governor-Generalship, in the event of Lord Carnarvon's resignation.

LADY MARGARET LEVESON GOWER, wife of the Hon. Frederick Leveson Gower, brother of Earl Granville, died on Saturday evening, from measles, supervening upon her confinement. Lady Margaret was twenty-eight years old.

A NEW SYNAGOGUE has just been opened and solemnly consecrated at Vienna.

BEFORE THE DIVORCE COURT at the present time there are 173 petitions.

THE BEDOUINS OF DAMASCUS have stopped and robbed a caravan of pilgrims going to Mecca, and have obtained an immense booty.

A FIRE which broke out at Charlton Wharf on Saturday morning destroyed a great amount of property.

A BANQUET OF HORSEFLESH.—The "Journal de l'Ain" says:—"A dinner of horseflesh has just taken place at Bourg, some amateurs having assembled at the Hotel du Midi for the purpose. Soup, entrees, stews, and roast joints, were made from a fine animal which it had been found necessary to kill on the previous day. The guests did not, however, appear to be much delighted with the novelty."

"SIGNOR BORROMEO," A PEER OF FRANCE.—A Bradford paper says: "Many of our readers will remember that, some eight or nine years ago, a person who assumed the name of Santillero figured in this town. He professed to be a Frenchman, the son of a peer of France, and appeared among us as an extraordinary teacher of French, a revolutioniser of education, a political reformer, a philanthropist, disinterested medical practitioner, &c., &c. We well remember how wonderfully the masses were taken with this universal genius. They seemed prepared implicitly to believe whatever he asserted. He could do anything with them, and any one who ventured to hint a suspicion against Santillero, was regarded by the deluded people as an interested supporter of 'Ginns as they were.' Santillero was rich. He did not want money, though he managed to keep getting hold of it. He had plenty of cash, but took good care to part with none. Ultimately he decamped from the town, leaving many debts unpaid. It is now believed that this Santillero is the same person who, under the name of Signor Borromeo, turned upon the London press reports of a pretended Italian conference in March."

SECRETS OF THE WINE TRADE.—Wine-drinkers are admitted, through the statements of the report of the Commissioners of Customs, just issued, to more secrets of the trade than will perhaps be thought agreeable. In fact, the prospect is not good. Spanish and Portuguese wines, especially of the more valuable kinds, have fallen off; "miscellaneous sorts," especially colonial wines, have entered in larger quantities; and, though there has been a decided diminution in the importation of foreign brandy, of some description or other has been largely used by way of qualifying wine. It speaks a good deal either for the taste or the position of the British consumer, that wine imported for his use was allowed, as a matter of course, to contain thirty-three per cent. of proof spirit, and permission was further accorded for the addition of ten per cent. more as the first proportion became reduced while the wine stood in bond. Under the influence, however, of the wine disease, not only has wine arrived here fuller of spirit than before, but—what appears rather a singular consequence—it requires more spirit afterwards, and the commissioners found themselves in a predicament calling for some notices of decision. It was not that they charged themselves with protecting the purity or flavour of foreign wines for the benefit of the public; but, whereas the duty upon spirit was 15s. a gallon, and the duty upon wine only 3s. 9d., what was to be done with a bottle of the latter article which had been "branded" to such good purpose as to contain altogether fifty per cent. of the more highly-taxed element? We shall not follow the commissioners through their solution of the difficulty, but shall content ourselves with informing the public of the upshot of the discussion, which is, that wine is allowed to go into consumption with forty per cent. of brandy in it, but not more.—Times.

Literature.

Memoirs to Illustrate the History of my Time. By M. Guizot. London: R. Bentley.

AT the period of M. Guizot's entrance upon public life, the empire of the first Napoleon was tottering to its fall. For some years the thoughtful—the literary and philosophical classes, who endured the present and speculated on the future, were content with the freedom of speech which the Empire gave them, although they secretly denominated the extreme measures which it was deemed necessary to adopt to maintain its authority. The absolutism of France had long become inconsistent with the existence of a well-regulated liberty. Military glory had lost its *prestige* in the eyes of those civilians who were weary of war, and who were heavily taxed to support it. A sense of general disquietude pervaded the minds of the people, and it was felt that a change must take place, whilst it was hoped that the days of revolutionary turbulence and bloodshed would not return and accompany it. It was at this period that Guizot, who had been brought up in Geneva, with liberal notions, came to Paris, and there made the philosophy and the literature of Germany his study. With Kant, Klopstock, Schiller, and Herder, he was far more familiar than with Voltaire or Condillac. To the theoretical systems which stimulated into an unnatural violence the activity the minds of the eighteenth century, he was entirely opposed, and, however great might be the names with which these were associated, they made no impression upon him, who stood as far removed from the influence of their materialism as it was possible for German enthusiasm and a firm tenacity of Christian traditions to place him. All his sympathies lay on the side of order, or liberty restrained by law. Had his destiny been cast amongst the soldiery of France; had he been invested with a military chieftainship, and imbued the principles which such a position might reasonably be supposed to submit to his views, he might have admired the Empire, might have basked in the memories of its recent glories, and might have assisted in preserving its dominion, but having been born and reared a Protestant civilian, thoroughly imbued with the sentiments of a rational liberty; fervent and patriotic in the cause of his country; eager to make better what he saw before him; in condition of his fellow-men, he could not help to uphold a system of government which, in the hands of the first Napoleon, had now degenerated into a military despotism, as repulsive to the mind of a enlightened philosophy as it was degrading to the nation that was forced to submit to it. The littleness that mingled with the greatness in the character of the first Emperor, had long assumed a disagreeable prominence in the minds of some who had formerly been his most ardent admirers. It is a condition of greatness, however, to be often charged with littleness, as, Dryden says, it is of genius to be to madness. But be this as it may, the contrasts in his character had become painfully striking, and his tyranny towards the press had been frequently exercised. Chateaubriand had, some years previous to this, published an article in a paper called "The Mercury," in which appeared the following passage:—

"When in the silence of abject submission, we hear only the chains of the slave and the voice of the informer, when all tremble before the tyrant, and it is as dangerous to incur favour as it is to merit disgrace, the historian appears to be charged with the vengeance of nations. It is in vain that Nero triumphs. Tacitus has been born in the Empire; he grows up unnoticed near the ashes of Germanicus, and already uncompromising Providence has handed over to an obscure child the glory of the master of the world."

For this the great Napoleon suppressed "The Mercury," believing, says Guizot, that he could not suffer it to be written; that his future historian might perhaps be born under his reign, and he seemed to have held himself compelled to take the honour of Nero under his shield.

In 1812, Guizot was appointed Assistant Professor to the Chair of History, occupied by M. D. Lacretelle in the Faculty of Letters, in the French Academy. He was indebted for this to the kindness of M. De Fontaines, Grand Master of the University, who intimated that he should, in his opening address, insert a sentence or two in praise of the Emperor. To the honour of Guizot, he declined to do so, on account of its being opposed to his views. "Do as you like," was the generous reply of Fontaines; "but if you are complained of, it will fall upon me, and I must defend you and myself as well as I can."

There is a deep interest attaching to the period at which these "Memoirs" open, on account of the characters which then figured upon the political arena of France. Amongst them, as a matter of course, the Emperor always fills the most important position. He was to the modern world what Sesostris or Alexander the Great was to the ancient. He filled the largest portion of the eye of mankind, and as he himself was continually watched, so was he in return continually watching, that he might endeavour to suit his policy to the ever-shifting passions and caprices of the great nation over which he had been called to rule.

"By his lofty and intuitive instincts," says Guizot, "Napoleon was a spiritualist: men of his order have flashes of light and impulses of thought which open to them the sphere of the most exalted truths. In his hours of better reflection, spiritualism, reviving under his reign, and sapping the materialism of the last century, was sympathetic with, and agreeable to, his own nature. But the principle of despotism quickly reminded him that the soul cannot be alienated without enfranchisement, and the spiritualistic philosophy of M. Royer-Collard then confused him as much as the sensual ideology of M. De Tracy. It was, moreover, one of the peculiarities of Napoleon's mind, that his thoughts constantly reverted to the forgotten Bourbons, well knowing that he had no other competitors to the throne of France. At the summit of his power he more than once gave utterance to this impression, which recurred to him with increased force when he felt the approach of danger. On this ground, M. Royer-Collard and his friends, with whose opinions and connections he was fully acquainted, became to him objects of extreme suspicion and disquietude. Not that their opposition, as he was so aware, was either active or influential; events were not produced through such agencies; but therein lay the best-founded presentiments of the future; and amongst its members were included the most rational partisans of the prospective government."

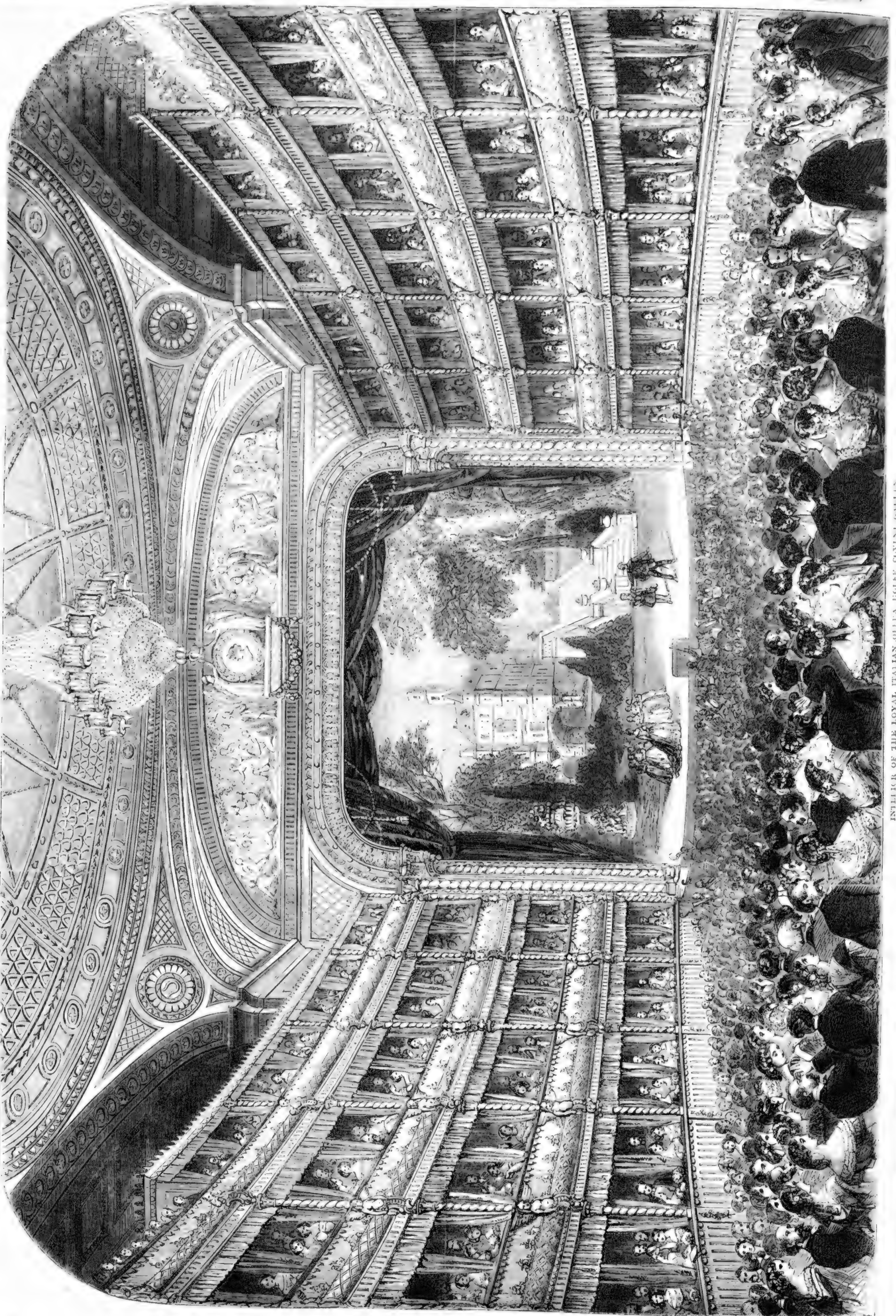
M. Royer-Collard was Professor of the History of Philosophy, and Dean of the Faculty of Letters in the Academy, when Guizot held his Assistant Professorship. He was a spiritualist in philosophy and a royalist in politics. To recall man's mental independence and his right to self-government through his representatives in the affairs of the nation, were the predominant aspirations of his life. He fought vigorously against the materialistic school of the eighteenth century, and watched from his study the perilsous game on which Napoleon was daily staking the existence of his throne. In the December of 1813, some of the friends and followers of this man, were forced into a commission by the legislative body, and charged to give their opinions upon certain negotiations, which Napoleon had been carrying on with the Allied Powers. This body, in their report, were anxious to give the Emperor a true impression of the desires of France—externally, for a pacific policy, and internally, for a respect for public rights and the legal exercise of power. Their report, according to Guizot, contained nothing beyond a guarded expression of these modest sentiments. These were enough, however, to rouse the jealous wrath of the Emperor, whose egotism—always sufficiently high—had by this time far outgrown his discretion. He would not even listen to them, but suppressing the report and adjourning the legislative body, received, on the 1st of January, 1814, the deputies and their commissioners, in the following strain:—

"Who are you who address me thus? I am the sole representative of the nation. We are one and inseparable. I have a title, but you have none. . . . M. Lainé, your mouthpiece, is a dishonest man, who corresponds with England through the advocate Desèze. I shall keep my eye upon him. M. Raynoud is a liar!"

We presume that there was some "method in this madness," as Hamlet says, because it was intentional; it seems not unlike the abusive manner adopted by our own sturdy Cromwell, when dismissing the Parliament and praying the Lord to "deliver him from Sir Harry Vane."

France now stood in need of both peace and liberty, neither of which she had enjoyed for twenty-five years, and, under the expectation of these, the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty was accomplished in the person of Louis XVIII., who was generally received with satisfaction throughout the country. The debates upon the Charter and other subjects

DISSEMINATION FROM THE ARMY.—The "Globe" says—"In comparing the list of desertions from the line in the 'Pioneer Gazette' dated April 28, we learn that out of 330 posted as deserters, eight only are volunteers from the militia—which is a full proof that men, when volunteering from militia regiments, have well considered their future fate, have a liking for soldiering, and consequently a more lively determination to stick to their oaths and their colours than the common unsophisticated recruits, who weekly swell three pages of the 'Hue and Cry.'"



INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVONI GALLERIES

THOMAS WEBSTER, R.A.

Was it not Dante, who, watching a tailor by his window intently occupied with a needle, and a man for the first time concentrating his mind on his work, said: "I should like to know what the world was to go on if the thread refused to pass through the eye of the needle, and if tailors were not so patient, steady of hand and sure of eye, dexterously to stab the little piece with the sharp-pointed thread. How infinitely must the stitcher concentrate, not only his hand but his mind's eye on the task; how mathematically sure must be the juxtaposition of needle and thread." The eye of the needle is all the world to the tailor; the world is his oyster, and he, with the sword of a skein of thread, will open it.

When we look now on great artists allowing the energy of their energies to be absorbed and engrossed by the study of one particular branch of their art, we cannot help regretting sometimes that they are so confined to singularity, and that they are so strictly monogamic. For Mormonism, though an institution utterly to be abhorred and scouted in all Christian communities, is not quite so repulsive to the spirit and nature of Art. That young lady (who, by the way, went about quite bold-faced in Athens 3,000 years ago, and was as well known in Rome as the Temple of Janus) will always possess a few Pagan characteristics; and though Messrs. Dyce and Herbert may thirst to shave her head, make her wear a hair under-carmant, and take a vow of celibacy, she will not be a nun: she will mingle in the huge world; nay, she will be a most unconscionable and incorrigible coquette.

We are not about to accuse Mr. Webster of asceticism, for no kindlier, cheerfully English painter lives; yet he does make us fretful sometimes when we see him confine himself to so narrow a range, thoroughly as he is of that range a master. We are fretful, just as we would be at Gerard Douw for painting nothing but pots and pans; at Abraham Mignon for passing his whole life in delineating insects; at Rosalba for giving us nothing but smooth, enamelled rosy-lipped, albeit exquisitely-

finished portraits. To Mr. Webster has been given a wondrous power over children: their ways and wiles and varied expressions, their little plots and subtleties, their turbulence and quarrels, are all well known to him, and carefully treasured up in his mind. From time to time what delightful glimpses has he not given us of child-life! and yet what a limited section of that life he condescends to paint! Baby, in any shape, he supremely scorns: all his power seems concentrated upon the humble episodes of school-boy and school-girl existence. His characters are perpetually going to school, coming from school, in school, too late for school, preparing for school, or playing at school. He has been called, not inaptly, "Do-the-boys Webster."

This delightful English painter was born in London, in 1800, and passed the earlier part of his life at Windsor, where his father held some employment in the household of George III. Mr. Webster's first contribution to the Academy was in 1823—a portrait group; but his appearances after this were very few and far between till 1835; after which he continued to contribute with tolerable regularity one or more of those humble and unobtrusive subjects which have secured him fame. The earliest of his pictures were, "A Committee of Taste," "The Gunpowder Plot" (since engraved) and "The Bird-catchers." He had, in 1833, exhibited "A Village School," and this, in 1836, was followed by "Going into School," and "Coming out of School." In 1840, his picture of "Punch" was followed by his election to an Associateship. In 1841, he exhibited "The Boy and Many Friends," and "The Smile," and "The Frown," both of which were engraved by the Art Union for their subscribers, and became highly popular. In 1845, he painted his "Dame's School," now in the Vernon Gallery, one of his happiest productions. In 1846, he was elected a Royal Academician. Among his principal subsequent works have been the "Good Night," (1846), "A Village Choir," (1847), "Do-the-boys Hall," (1848), "A School Playground," (1852), a repetition of the "Dame's School," (1853), and "The Race," (1853). Other even smaller canvases and humbler themes—"A Robber," "A See-Saw," "A Cherry Seller,"



THOMAS WEBSTER, R.A.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERT HOWLETT.)



THE STREET OF THE FACTORIES, CANTON.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. A. BORGHT.)

[illegible]

POLICE.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.—A young man of respectable appearance, who gave the name of John Paul, was charged with being found on the premises of Mr. Thomas, a gentleman residing in the parish of St. Martin, at the time of the fastening of the upper and lower sash, by passing a knife between the upper and lower sash. The prisoner, who had been watched for a few moments before, was taken into custody, and was remanded to give the police an opportunity of making the necessary inquiries respecting his character, as he had refused to give any account of himself.

The prosecutor expressed his warm approval of the prompt and vigilance of police-constable 250 P.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF STREET ROBBERY.—Caroline Sinclair, a most depraved character, was charged with violently assaulting and attempting to rob Mr. William Jones.

The prosecutor, who exhibited a severe cut beneath the eye of his witness, stated that he kept the Garrick's Head, in St. Martin's Lane, and the Red Cross, Spitalfields. While passing from one to the other after twelve o'clock at night, he was suddenly struck a violent blow on the head by a person who came to his side from behind. He staggered against the shutters, and the person, who he believed to have assaulted him, instantly drew his arms, but was almost as quickly pulled away by a police-constable.

Sergeant Egan, of division, mentioned that the spot where this attack was made is almost nightly the scene of robberies; indeed, to such an extent had it reached, that a police-constable had been specially placed on night-duties there.

It further appeared that the prisoner had, in all probability, been systematically engaged with others in this line of attack, and had watched the prosecutor from the Garrick's Head, under the impression that he had a large sum of money about him, the proceeds of that house. She had been previously convicted, and received twelve months' imprisonment.

Mr. D'Arcy committed her for trial for assault and attempted robbery on the highway.

THE FATAL THING.—Phillip Handly, about thirteen, charged with being charged with killing his sister, Rebecca, aged sixteen, by shooting her with a gun.

The father, John Handly, who appeared exceedingly broken-hearted, stated that he was about emigrating to New Zealand with his family. The ship would sail next week. He had thought of having a gun, to take out on Friday went to a neighbour's shop for the purpose of trying it. He charged the gun with powder and shot, and aimed it. The prisoner had taken the gun, and placed the loaded gun down while he picked up his cap. He wanted some brown paper, and he told the shop to run home for some. When the father returned, he found the shop, was turned round, and raised the gun. He went out, and, upon reaching the door of his house, he heard a loud explosion, as if the gun had been discharged. He went upstairs, and was horrified to find his son lying upon the floor bleeding from a wound in the head. Witness here burst into tears, and was some time before he recovered from this calamity. He was so distressed that he did not know who the man was who he had shot. He was a prisoner, who was quite distracted, and said, "Dear father, I don't know what I have done." The father died in a few minutes after. He did not believe the prisoner knew the gun was loaded. Perished and his brother lived upon the most affectionate terms.

It was here stated that the first part of the wound in the face was blown off, and she presented a most shocking spectacle.

Mr. Davison said it was very melancholy to suppose, that he should discharge the boy upon his father's remembrance to appear when called upon.

A MURDEROUS LITTLE GIRL.—On Saturday, at Westminster Police-court, a little girl, named Elizabeth Gould, aged eleven, was charged before Mr. Paynter with threatening to murder her mother, and with also threatening to stab the landlord of the house in which they were residing.

The mother of the prisoner, who was much affected, said that her child possessed an uncontrollable bad temper. She had also too much the run of the streets, the diet of which was that she met with associates from whom, though as young as herself, she learnt no good. That day, about one o'clock, while she was at dinner, she found fault with her meat, and refused to eat it. Complainant remonstrated, upon which she seized hold of a table-knife, which was on the table, and exclaimed that she would cut her (complainant's) throat. Complainant called for assistance, upon which her landlord, came into the room. Upon the child seeing him, she declared that if he came near she would run the knife into him. She seized her hand which had the knife in it. A policeman was sent for. When she saw him, she observed, with an oath, that she would run the knife into him, or any policeman who dared to touch her. The constable seized hold of her arm, and wrestled the knife from her. She was then taken.

The above evidence having been corroborated, the prisoner was held to bail to keep the peace towards her mother and all her Majesty's subjects, two sureties of £10 each being required.

CRUELTY TO A DONKEY.—At HAMPSHIRE, John Traill, donkey driver, was charged before Mr. Broughton with cruelty.

Mr. Lowe, chief constable of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, gave evidence that the preceding day he met the said prisoner driving three donkeys on the Upper Heath, Hampstead. They were ridden by females of a steep hill, leading to the Upper Heath. They were driven at a fast trot, but notwithstanding they were proceeding as fast as they could, the prisoner inflicted numerous blows over the hips and hocks of the poor beasts as they went over the road, where he (witness) lost sight of him. As the prisoner returned, himself riding one of the donkeys, he was seen to be driving the whole of them down the hill, and he reached the bottom of the hill. The blows were given with such force that the sound resembled the beating of carpets more than anything else. He had an acquaintance of the Society with him, into whose custody he was taken.

The officer alluded to corroborated Mr. Lowe's statement.

Mr. Broughton, after severely animadverting upon the cruelty exercised by the prisoner, inflicted on him a fine of 20s., or, in default of payment, three weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The prisoner was locked up.

PERCIPSITS AT THE REVIEW.—William Brown, who gave his address Thomas Street, Rotherhithe, was placed on the bar on a charge of stealing a watch, value £3, from the person of Mr. James Chambers, of Johnson's Hotel, Fleet Street. It appeared from the evidence of Detective-Inspector Newall, a detective officer of the division, that he was on duty at Woolwich Common, during the review of troops on the previous day, and saw the prisoner take a watch from the prosecutor's pocket. He showed the prisoner, and found the watch in his possession.

The prosecutor identified the watch, and stated that he had been the owner of it until he saw the constable with the watch in his hand.

Mr. Sicker committed the prisoner for six months' hard labour.

THE DISGRACEFUL PINE SYSTEM.—John Fitzgerald and Henry Johnson, rudely-looking fellows, were charged with several violent assaults.

It appeared that they had been drinking at a public-

house in Lambeth Walk on the night before, when Fitzgerald quarrelled with his wife, made a great noise and disturbance, and was requested to leave the house, but refused. His language was so disgusting, that one of the barmaids endeavoured to remove him, but while doing so the prisoner got the thumb of the man's left hand into his mouth, and would have bitten it off had not great efforts been made to prevent him. An effort was then made to secure him, but he was rescued by the other prisoner. They were, however, ultimately taken, but not before Fitzgerald had severely bitten the thumb of one of the barmaids.

Fitzgerald was ordered to pay a penalty of £3, or be imprisoned for one month, and Bernard 10s., or fourteen days.

A DOCTOR IN DIFFICULTIES.—William Hattersley, a medical man, was placed at the bar, charged with being drunk and assaulting a police-constable.

The constable said that about one o'clock in the morning he was on duty near Windmill Street, when the defendant walked behind him, and, with a stick which he had in his hand, struck him a violent blow on the calf of his leg, at the same time saying, "Get on my way, fellow." He then struck him another blow on his arm, breaking the stick in so doing. There was a cab standing near, and the defendant said, "I desire you to get that cab away." He then told the defendant the cab had nothing to do with his conduct, a cabman called, and he then took the defendant into custody. The defendant was drunk.

The defendant indignantly said, he would solemnly declare he was not drunk, and that his stick never touched the constable. It was broken on a previous day by a captain leaning on it. The fact was there was a large crowd of passengers, and he wanted to pass. He was a medical man, and it was not likely he would do such things.

In answer to the charge, the witness, having been sent his report that the defendant was so drunk that he could hardly give him his name.

Mr. Bingham said he had now no doubt about the matter.

Defendant indignantly: Why I only had two cups of tea yesterday.

Mr. Bingham: You must pay 10s., or go to prison in default.

The fine was paid.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.—The withdrawal of Mr. Cardwell's motion on the vote of censure upon the Government, in reference to Lord Carnarvon's nomination, has been followed by increased activity in the market for money, and a consequent upward movement in the rate of interest.

There has been a considerable increase in the value of the 3 per cent. consols, and the 4 per cent. consols, and the 5 per cent. consols, and the 6 per cent. consols, and the 7 per cent. consols, and the 8 per cent. consols, and the 9 per cent. consols, and the 10 per cent. consols, and the 11 per cent. consols, and the 12 per cent. consols, and the 13 per cent. consols, and the 14 per cent. consols, and the 15 per cent. consols, and the 16 per cent. consols, and the 17 per cent. consols, and the 18 per cent. consols, and the 19 per cent. consols, and the 20 per cent. consols, and the 21 per cent. consols, and the 22 per cent. consols, and the 23 per cent. consols, and the 24 per cent. consols, and the 25 per cent. consols, and the 26 per cent. consols, and the 27 per cent. consols, and the 28 per cent. consols, and the 29 per cent. consols, and the 30 per cent. consols, and the 31 per cent. consols, and the 32 per cent. consols, and the 33 per cent. consols, and the 34 per cent. consols, and the 35 per cent. consols, and the 36 per cent. consols, and the 37 per cent. consols, and the 38 per cent. consols, and the 39 per cent. consols, and the 40 per cent. consols, and the 41 per cent. consols, and the 42 per cent. consols, and the 43 per cent. consols, and the 44 per cent. consols, and the 45 per cent. consols, and the 46 per cent. consols, and the 47 per cent. consols, and the 48 per cent. consols, and the 49 per cent. consols, and the 50 per cent. consols, and the 51 per cent. consols, and the 52 per cent. consols, and the 53 per cent. consols, and the 54 per cent. consols, and the 55 per cent. consols, and the 56 per cent. consols, and the 57 per cent. consols, and the 58 per cent. consols, and the 59 per cent. consols, and the 60 per cent. consols, and the 61 per cent. consols, and the 62 per cent. consols, and the 63 per cent. consols, and the 64 per cent. consols, and the 65 per cent. consols, and the 66 per cent. consols, and the 67 per cent. consols, and the 68 per cent. consols, and the 69 per cent. consols, and the 70 per cent. consols, and the 71 per cent. consols, and the 72 per cent. consols, and the 73 per cent. consols, and the 74 per cent. consols, and the 75 per cent. consols, and the 76 per cent. consols, and the 77 per cent. consols, and the 78 per cent. consols, and the 79 per cent. consols, and the 80 per cent. consols, and the 81 per cent. consols, and the 82 per cent. consols, and the 83 per cent. consols, and the 84 per cent. consols, and the 85 per cent. consols, and the 86 per cent. consols, and the 87 per cent. consols, and the 88 per cent. consols, and the 89 per cent. consols, and the 90 per cent. consols, and the 91 per cent. consols, and the 92 per cent. consols, and the 93 per cent. consols, and the 94 per cent. consols, and the 95 per cent. consols, and the 96 per cent. consols, and the 97 per cent. consols, and the 98 per cent. consols, and the 99 per cent. consols, and the 100 per cent. consols, and the 101 per cent. consols, and the 102 per cent. consols, and the 103 per cent. consols, and the 104 per cent. consols, and the 105 per cent. consols, and the 106 per cent. consols, and the 107 per cent. consols, and the 108 per cent. consols, and the 109 per cent. consols, and the 110 per cent. consols, and the 111 per cent. consols, and the 112 per cent. consols, and the 113 per cent. consols, and the 114 per cent. consols, and the 115 per cent. consols, and the 116 per cent. consols, and the 117 per cent. consols, and the 118 per cent. consols, and the 119 per cent. consols, and the 120 per cent. consols, and the 121 per cent. consols, and the 122 per cent. consols, and the 123 per cent. consols, and the 124 per cent. consols, and the 125 per cent. consols, and the 126 per cent. consols, and the 127 per cent. consols, and the 128 per cent. consols, and the 129 per cent. consols, and the 130 per cent. consols, and the 131 per cent. consols, and the 132 per cent. consols, and the 133 per cent. consols, and the 134 per cent. consols, and the 135 per cent. consols, and the 136 per cent. consols, and the 137 per cent. consols, and the 138 per cent. consols, and the 139 per cent. consols, and the 140 per cent. consols, and the 141 per cent. consols, and the 142 per cent. consols, and the 143 per cent. consols, and the 144 per cent. consols, and the 145 per cent. consols, and the 146 per cent. consols, and the 147 per cent. consols, and the 148 per cent. consols, and the 149 per cent. consols, and the 150 per cent. consols, and the 151 per cent. consols, and the 152 per cent. consols, and the 153 per cent. consols, and the 154 per cent. consols, and the 155 per cent. consols, and the 156 per cent. consols, and the 157 per cent. consols, and the 158 per cent. consols, and the 159 per cent. consols, and the 160 per cent. consols, and the 161 per cent. consols, and the 162 per cent. consols, and the 163 per cent. consols, and the 164 per cent. consols, and the 165 per cent. consols, and the 166 per cent. consols, and the 167 per cent. consols, and the 168 per cent. consols, and the 169 per cent. consols, and the 170 per cent. consols, and the 171 per cent. consols, and the 172 per cent. consols, and the 173 per cent. consols, and the 174 per cent. consols, and the 175 per cent. consols, and the 176 per cent. consols, and the 177 per cent. consols, and the 178 per cent. consols, and the 179 per cent. consols, and the 180 per cent. consols, and the 181 per cent. consols, and the 182 per cent. consols, and the 183 per cent. consols, and the 184 per cent. consols, and the 185 per cent. consols, and the 186 per cent. consols, and the 187 per cent. consols, and the 188 per cent. consols, and the 189 per cent. consols, and the 190 per cent. consols, and the 191 per cent. consols, and the 192 per cent. consols, and the 193 per cent. consols, and the 194 per cent. consols, and the 195 per cent. consols, and the 196 per cent. consols, and the 197 per cent. consols, and the 198 per cent. consols, and the 199 per cent. consols, and the 200 per cent. consols, and the 201 per cent. consols, and the 202 per cent. consols, and the 203 per cent. consols, and the 204 per cent. consols, and the 205 per cent. consols, and the 206 per cent. consols, and the 207 per cent. consols, and the 208 per cent. consols, and the 209 per cent. consols, and the 210 per cent. consols, and the 211 per cent. consols, and the 212 per cent. consols, and the 213 per cent. consols, and the 214 per cent. consols, and the 215 per cent. consols, and the 216 per cent. consols, and the 217 per cent. consols, and the 218 per cent. consols, and the 219 per cent. consols, and the 220 per cent. consols, and the 221 per cent. consols, and the 222 per cent. consols, and the 223 per cent. consols, and the 224 per cent. consols, and the 225 per cent. consols, and the 226 per cent. consols, and the 227 per cent. consols, and the 228 per cent. consols, and the 229 per cent. consols, and the 230 per cent. consols, and the 231 per cent. consols, and the 232 per cent. consols, and the 233 per cent. consols, and the 234 per cent. consols, and the 235 per cent. consols, and the 236 per cent. consols, and the 237 per cent. consols, and the 238 per cent. consols, and the 239 per cent. consols, and the 240 per cent. consols, and the 241 per cent. consols, and the 242 per cent. consols, and the 243 per cent. consols, and the 244 per cent. consols, and the 245 per cent. consols, and the 246 per cent. consols, and the 247 per cent. consols, and the 248 per cent. consols, and the 249 per cent. consols, and the 250 per cent. consols, and the 251 per cent. consols, and the 252 per cent. consols, and the 253 per cent. consols, and the 254 per cent. consols, and the 255 per cent. consols, and the 256 per cent. consols, and the 257 per cent. consols, and the 258 per cent. consols, and the 259 per cent. consols, and the 260 per cent. consols, and the 261 per cent. consols, and the 262 per cent. consols, and the 263 per cent. consols, and the 264 per cent. consols, and the 265 per cent. consols, and the 266 per cent. consols, and the 267 per cent. consols, and the 268 per cent. consols, and the 269 per cent. consols, and the 270 per cent. consols, and the 271 per cent. consols, and the 272 per cent. consols, and the 273 per cent. consols, and the 274 per cent. consols, and the 275 per cent. consols, and the 276 per cent. consols, and the 277 per cent. consols, and the 278 per cent. consols, and the 279 per cent. consols, and the 280 per cent. consols, and the 281 per cent. consols, and the 282 per cent. consols, and the 283 per cent. consols, and the 284 per cent. consols, and the 285 per cent. consols, and the 286 per cent. consols, and the 287 per cent. consols, and the 288 per cent. consols, and the 289 per cent. consols, and the 290 per cent. consols, and the 291 per cent. consols, and the 292 per cent. consols, and the 293 per cent. consols, and the 294 per cent. consols, and the 295 per cent. consols, and the 296 per cent. consols, and the 297 per cent. consols, and the 298 per cent. consols, and the 299 per cent. consols, and the 300 per cent. consols, and the 301 per cent. consols, and the 302 per cent. consols, and the 303 per cent. consols, and the 304 per cent. consols, and the 305 per cent. consols, and the 306 per cent. consols, and the 307 per cent. consols, and the 308 per cent. consols, and the 309 per cent. consols, and the 310 per cent. consols, and the 311 per cent. consols, and the 312 per cent. consols, and the 313 per cent. consols, and the 314 per cent. consols, and the 315 per cent. consols, and the 316 per cent. consols, and the 317 per cent. consols, and the 318 per cent. consols, and the 319 per cent. consols, and the 320 per cent. consols, and the 321 per cent. consols, and the 322 per cent. consols, and the 323 per cent. consols, and the 324 per cent. consols, and the 325 per cent. consols, and the 326 per cent. consols, and the 327 per cent. consols, and the 328 per cent. consols, and the 329 per cent. consols, and the 330 per cent. consols, and the 331 per cent. consols, and the 332 per cent. consols, and the 333 per cent. consols, and the 334 per cent. consols, and the 335 per cent. consols, and the 336 per cent. consols, and the 337 per cent. consols, and the 338 per cent. consols, and the 339 per cent. consols, and the 340 per cent. consols, and the 341 per cent. consols, and the 342 per cent. consols, and the 343 per cent. consols, and the 344 per cent. consols, and the 345 per cent. consols, and the 346 per cent. consols, and the 347 per cent. consols, and the 348 per cent. consols, and the 349 per cent. consols, and the 350 per cent. consols, and the 351 per cent. consols, and the 352 per cent. consols, and the 353 per cent. consols, and the 354 per cent. consols, and the 355 per cent. consols, and the 356 per cent. consols, and the 357 per cent. consols, and the 358 per cent. consols, and the 359 per cent. consols, and the 360 per cent. consols, and the 361 per cent. consols, and the 362 per cent. consols, and the 363 per cent. consols, and the 364 per cent. consols, and the 365 per cent. consols, and the 366 per cent. consols, and the 367 per cent. consols, and the 368 per cent. consols, and the 369 per cent. consols, and the 370 per cent. consols, and the 371 per cent. consols, and the 372 per cent. consols, and the 373 per cent. consols, and the 374 per cent. consols, and the 375 per cent. consols, and the 376 per cent. consols, and the 377 per cent. consols, and the 378 per cent. consols, and the 379 per cent. consols, and the 380 per cent. consols, and the 381 per cent. consols, and the 382 per cent. consols, and the 383 per cent. consols, and the 384 per cent. consols, and the 385 per cent. consols, and the 386 per cent. consols, and the 387 per cent. consols, and the 388 per cent. consols, and the 389 per cent. consols, and the 390 per cent. consols, and the 391 per cent. consols, and the 392 per cent. consols, and the 393 per cent. consols, and the 394 per cent. consols, and the 395 per cent. consols, and the 396 per cent. consols, and the 397 per cent. consols, and the 398 per cent. consols, and the 399 per cent. consols, and the 400 per cent. consols, and the 401 per cent. consols, and the 402 per cent. consols, and the 403 per cent. consols, and the 404 per cent. consols, and the 405 per cent. consols, and the 406 per cent. consols, and the 407 per cent. consols, and the 408 per cent. consols, and the 409 per cent. consols, and the 410 per cent. consols, and the 411 per cent. consols, and the 412 per cent. consols, and the 413 per cent. consols, and the 414 per cent. consols, and the 415 per cent. consols, and the 416 per cent. consols, and the 417 per cent. consols, and the 418 per cent. consols, and the 419 per cent. consols, and the 420 per cent. consols, and the 421 per cent. consols, and the 422 per cent. consols, and the 423 per cent. consols, and the 424 per cent. consols, and the 425 per cent. consols, and the 426 per cent. consols, and the 427 per cent. consols, and the 428 per cent. consols, and the 429 per cent. consols, and the 430 per cent. consols, and the 431 per cent. consols, and the 432 per cent. consols, and the 433 per cent. consols, and the 434 per cent. consols, and the 435 per cent. consols, and the 436 per cent. consols, and the 437 per cent. consols, and the 438 per cent. consols, and the 439 per cent. consols, and the 440 per cent. consols, and the 441 per cent. consols, and the 442 per cent. consols, and the 443 per cent. consols, and the 444 per cent. consols, and the 445 per cent. consols, and the 446 per cent. consols, and the 447 per cent. consols, and the 448 per cent. consols, and the 449 per cent. consols, and the 450 per cent. consols, and the 451 per cent. consols, and the 452 per cent. consols, and the 453 per cent. consols, and the 454 per cent. consols, and the 455 per cent. consols, and the 456 per cent. consols, and the 457 per cent. consols, and the 458 per cent. consols, and the 459 per cent. consols, and the 460 per cent. consols, and the 461 per cent. consols, and the 462 per cent. consols, and the 463 per cent. consols, and the 464 per cent. consols, and the 465 per cent. consols, and the 466 per cent. consols, and the 467 per cent. consols, and the 468 per cent. consols, and the 469 per cent. consols, and the 470 per cent. consols, and the 471 per cent. consols, and the 472 per cent. consols, and the 473 per cent. consols, and the 474 per cent. consols, and the 475 per cent. consols, and the 476 per cent. consols, and the 477 per cent. consols, and the 478 per cent. consols, and the 479 per cent. consols, and the 480 per cent. consols, and the 481 per cent. consols, and the 482 per cent. consols, and the 483 per cent. consols, and the 484 per cent. consols, and the 485 per cent. consols, and the 486 per cent. consols, and the 487 per cent. consols, and the 488 per cent. consols, and the 489 per cent. consols, and the 490 per cent. consols, and the 491 per cent. consols, and the 492 per cent. consols, and the 493 per cent. consols, and the 494 per cent. consols, and the 495 per cent. consols, and the 496 per cent. consols, and the 497 per cent. consols, and the 498 per cent. consols, and the 499 per cent. consols, and the 500 per cent. consols, and the 501 per cent. consols, and the 502 per cent. consols, and the 503 per cent. consols, and the 504 per cent. consols, and the 505 per cent. consols, and the 506 per cent. consols, and the 507 per cent. consols, and the 508 per cent. consols, and the 509 per cent. consols, and the 510 per cent. consols, and the 511 per cent. consols, and the 512 per cent. consols, and the 513 per cent. consols, and the 514 per cent. consols, and the 515 per cent. consols, and the 516 per cent. consols, and the 517 per cent. consols, and the 518 per cent. consols, and the 519 per cent. consols, and the 520 per cent. consols, and the 521 per cent. consols, and the 522 per cent. consols, and the 523 per cent. consols, and the 524 per cent. consols, and the 525 per cent. consols, and the 526 per cent. consols, and the 527 per cent. consols, and the 528 per cent. consols, and the 529 per cent. consols, and the 530 per cent. consols, and the 531 per cent. consols, and the 532 per cent. consols, and the 533 per cent. consols, and the 534 per cent. consols, and the 535 per cent. consols, and the 536 per cent. consols, and the 537 per cent. consols, and the 538 per cent. consols, and the 539 per cent. consols, and the 540 per cent. consols, and the 541 per cent. consols, and the 542 per cent. consols, and the 543 per cent. consols, and the 544 per cent. consols, and the 545 per cent. consols, and the 546 per cent. consols, and the 547 per cent. consols, and the 548 per cent. consols, and the 549 per cent. consols, and the 550 per cent. consols, and the 551 per cent. consols, and the 552 per cent. consols, and the 553 per cent. consols, and the 554 per cent. consols, and the 555 per cent. consols, and the 556 per cent. consols, and the 557 per cent. consols, and the 558 per cent. consols, and the 559 per cent. consols, and the 560 per cent. consols, and the 561 per cent. consols, and the 562 per cent. consols, and the 563 per cent. consols, and the 564 per cent. consols, and the 565 per cent. consols, and the 566 per cent. consols, and the 567 per cent. consols, and the 568 per cent. consols, and the 569 per cent. consols, and the 570 per cent. consols, and the 571 per cent. consols, and the 572 per cent. consols, and the 573 per cent. consols, and the 574 per cent. consols, and the 575 per cent. consols, and the 576 per cent. consols, and the 577 per cent. consols, and the 578 per cent. consols, and the 579 per cent. consols, and the 580 per cent. consols, and the 581 per cent. consols, and the 582 per cent. consols, and the 583 per cent. consols, and the 584 per cent. consols, and the 585 per cent. consols, and the 586 per cent. consols, and the 587 per cent. consols, and the 588 per cent. consols, and the 589 per cent. consols, and the 590 per cent. consols, and the 591 per cent. consols, and the 592 per cent. consols, and the 593 per cent. consols, and the 594 per cent. consols, and the 595 per cent. consols, and the 596 per cent. consols, and the 597 per cent. consols, and the 598 per cent. consols, and the 599 per cent. consols, and the 600 per cent. consols, and the 601 per cent. consols, and the 602 per cent. consols, and the 603 per cent. consols, and the 604 per cent. consols, and the 605 per cent. consols, and the 606 per cent. consols, and the 607 per cent. consols, and the 608 per cent. consols, and the 609 per cent. consols, and the 610 per cent. consols, and the 611 per cent. consols, and the 612 per cent. consols, and the 613 per cent. consols, and the 614 per cent. consols, and the 615 per cent. consols, and the 616 per cent. consols, and the 617 per cent. consols, and the 618 per cent. consols, and the 619 per cent. consols, and the 620 per cent. consols, and the 621 per cent. consols, and the 622 per cent. consols, and the 623 per cent. consols, and the 624 per cent. consols, and the 625 per cent. consols, and the 626 per cent. consols, and the 627 per cent. consols, and the 628 per cent. consols, and the 629 per cent. consols, and the 630 per cent. consols, and the 631 per cent. consols, and the 632 per cent. consols, and the 633 per cent. consols, and the 634 per cent. consols, and the 635 per cent. consols, and the 636 per cent. consols, and the 637 per cent. consols, and the 638 per cent. consols, and the 639 per cent. consols, and the 640 per cent. consols, and the 641 per cent. consols, and the 642 per cent. consols, and the 643 per cent. consols, and the 644 per cent. consols, and the 645 per cent. consols, and the 646 per cent. consols, and the 647 per cent. consols, and the 648 per cent. consols, and the 649 per cent. consols, and the 650 per cent. consols, and the 651 per cent. consols, and the 652 per cent. consols, and the 653 per cent. consols, and the 654 per cent. consols, and the 655 per cent. consols, and the 656 per cent. consols, and the 657 per cent. consols, and the 658 per cent. consols, and the 659 per cent. consols, and the 660 per cent. consols, and the 661 per cent. consols, and the 662 per cent. consols, and the 663 per cent. consols, and the 664 per cent. consols, and the 665 per cent. consols, and the 666 per cent. consols, and the 667 per cent. consols, and the 668 per cent. consols, and the 669 per cent. consols, and the 670 per cent. consols, and the 671 per cent. consols, and the 672 per cent. consols, and the 673 per cent. consols, and the 674 per cent. consols, and the 675 per cent. consols, and the 676 per cent. consols, and the 677 per cent. consols, and the 678 per cent. consols, and the 679 per cent. consols, and the 680 per cent. consols, and the 681 per cent. consols, and the 682 per cent. consols, and the 683 per cent. consols, and the 684 per cent. consols, and the 685 per cent. consols, and the 686 per cent. consols, and the 687 per cent. consols, and the 688 per cent. consols, and the 689 per cent. consols, and the 690 per cent. consols, and the 691 per cent. consols, and the 692 per cent. consols, and the 693 per cent. consols, and the 694 per cent. consols, and the 695 per cent. consols, and the 696 per cent. consols, and the 697 per cent. consols, and the 698 per cent. consols, and the 699 per cent. consols, and the 700 per cent. consols, and the 701 per cent. consols, and the 702 per cent. consols, and the 703 per cent. consols, and the 704 per cent. consols, and the 705 per cent. consols, and the 706 per cent. consols, and the 707 per cent. consols, and the 708 per cent. consols, and the 709 per cent. consols, and the 710 per cent. consols, and the 711 per cent. consols, and the 712 per cent. consols, and the 713 per cent. consols, and the 714 per cent. consols, and the 715 per cent. consols, and the 716 per cent. consols, and the 717 per cent. consols, and the 718 per cent. consols, and the 719 per cent. consols, and the 720 per cent. consols, and the 721 per cent. consols, and the 722 per cent. consols, and the 723 per cent. consols, and the 724 per cent. consols, and the 725 per cent. consols, and the 726 per cent. consols, and the 727 per cent. consols, and the 728 per cent. consols, and the 729 per cent. consols, and the 730 per cent. consols, and the 731 per cent. consols, and the 732 per cent. consols, and the 733 per cent. consols, and the 734 per cent. consols, and the 735 per cent. consols, and the 736 per cent. consols, and the 737 per cent. consols, and the 738 per cent. consols, and the 739 per cent. consols, and the 740 per cent. consols, and the 741 per cent. consols, and the



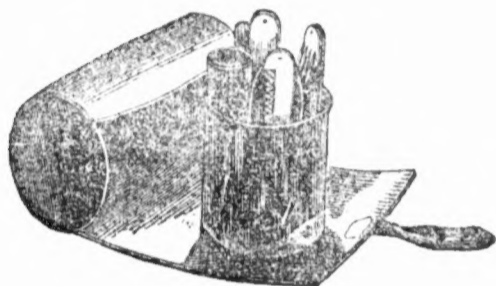
MAPPIN'S PRUNING KNIFE, 3s. 6d.



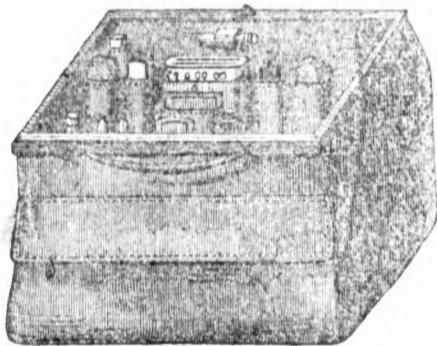
HUNTING KNIFE, containing Large Blade, Corkscrew, Leather Punch, Button Hook, Picker, Tweezer, Screw-driver, 18s. each.



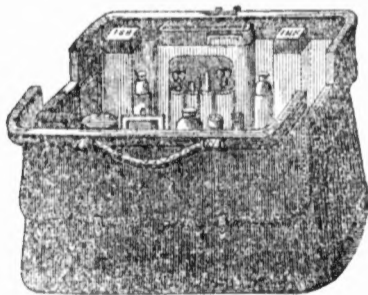
MAPPIN'S LANCET EDGE RAZOR, 2s 6d. each.



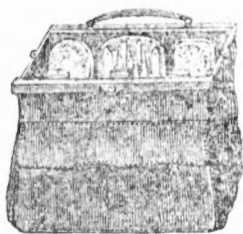
MAPPIN'S CRIMEA CASE. (4 1/2 inches by 3 inches,) contains Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Corkscrew, Half-pint Cup, Pepper, Mustard, and Salt Box, electro-plated, in Solid Leather Case, 42s. each.



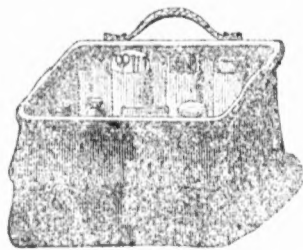
B588. Gentlemen's Travelling Bag, Complete £7 12s.



C116. Lady's best Levant Leather Travelling, Writing, and Dressing Bag, as above, but with Patent Wide Opening Frame, and Patent Double Action Lock, all the fittings of a larger size; a very useful Bag, Complete £8.



C169.



C180.

C169. Gentlemen's Patent Leather Travelling Bags, Complete £4.

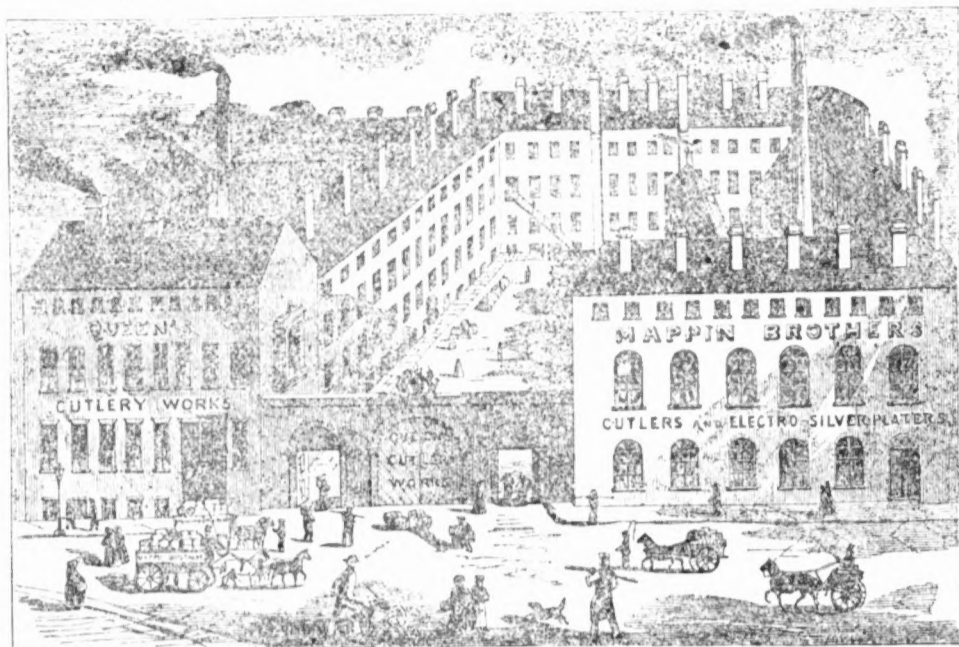
C180. Lady's Morocco Leather Travelling or Dressing Bag, Complete £4

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

MESSRS. MAPPIN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO THE QUEEN.

Are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver plate in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.



MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MESSRS. MAPPIN'S

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES IN ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE,

COMPRISING TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,

SIDE DISHES, DISH COVERS, SPOONS AND FORKS.

And all Articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse.

67, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, FULL SIZE.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.
12 Table Forks, best quality . . .	£1 16 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality . . .	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality . . .	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality . . .	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality . . .	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
4 Sauce Ladles, best quality . . .	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0
2 Gravy Spoons, best quality . . .	0 14 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
4 Salt Spoons, Gilt Bowls, best quality	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mustard Spoons, do., each, best quality	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0
Sugar Tongs, per pair, best quality . .	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0
Pair Fish Carvers, per pair, best quality	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
Butter Knives, each, best quality . . .	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Soup Ladles, best quality . . .	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6
Sugar Sifter, pierced, best quality . . .	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt, best quality . . .	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0
Moist Sugar Spoons, each, best quality	0 1 2	0 3 0	0 3 0
Complete Service . . .	11 13 6	17 15 6	19 4 6

TABLE CUTLERY, IN CASES, COMPLETE.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two doz. full-size Table Knives, ivory handles . . .	£2 4 0	£3 6 0	£4 12 0
1 1/2 doz. full-size Cheese ditto . . .	1 5 6	1 14 6	2 11 0
One pair regular Meat Carvers . . .	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One pair extra-size ditto . . .	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One pair Poultry Carvers . . .	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for sharpening . . .	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Oak Case to contain the above . . .	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Complete Service . . .	6 4 0	8 8 6	11 6 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all the blades being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

Messrs. MAPPIN BROTHERS respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, free on application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS.

QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

AND 67, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON,

Where the Stock is sent direct from the Manufactory.



E1761. CRUET STAND, £3 10s.



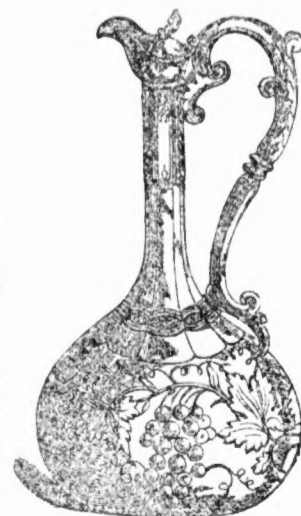
E4615, £8 8s.



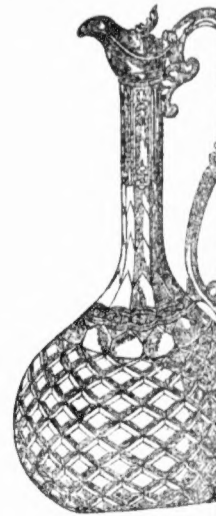
E4375. Very handsomely Chased Vine Handle, best quality, £16, per set of 4, forming 8 Dishes.



E4085 to match E4375, SIDE DISH, each set containing inches, 1-18 inches, 1-20 inches, £22.



B532.



B659.

B532. CLARET JUGS, with Silver Plated Glass beautifully engraved, Vine Pattern, £4 each. B659. With Silver Plated Handle and Lip, splendid Cut Flint Glass, £4 10s. each.